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THE HERO OF GRENADA.

WYATT M. REDDING—GRENADA—1878.

Click, click,
Like the beat of a death-watch, sharp and quick,
From hearts that are stifled and lips that are dumb,
With the lightning's speed and the lightning's thrill,
The dark words go and come;
Click, click, and the pulse is still—
There's a form to shroud, and a grave to fill,
For the Yellow Death is upon the air,
And the city lies in the clutch of Despair.

No less a hero than he whose plume
Goes blood-stained down in the conflict's gloom,
Not less a martyr than those who stake
A blood-thirst, bound to the burning stake,
Is he who stands as the last defense
Against the shock of the Pestilence,

Click, click,
His heart is strong and his fingers quick,
'Tis a fearful work of hand and brain.
Each click is a groan, each word is a pain,
But he falters not in his fight with Death,
Even under his wing as he breathes his breath,

The shrouded city before him lies,
And the dead drop down 'neath the burning skies,
Never a smile, or a word to cheer,
Brightens his eye or falls on his ear,
All is dreary, and all is dumb,
Save the hourly wail from the stricken home.

Click, click,
'Tis the only hope where the dead are thick,
Where the living strewn by the plague's hot breath,
Are sown with the ripening seeds of Death.

Still, the hero boy at his key-board stands,
With his stout young heart and his busy hands,
And many a far-off city feels
The thrill of the wire, and its mute appeals,
And hands are stretched from the East and West,
Their upward palms, with a blessing blest,
As it comes to those who meet their doom
Like scorched leaves struck by the hot Simoon.

Click, click,
Like the beat of the death-watch sharp and quick,
'Tis the last note struck, 'tis the first wild touch
He gives the key, as he feels the vague
And creeping chill of the deadly Plague
Ere it burns with the strength of its fever clutch,
He falters, falls, and his work is done.
As the fiend has marked his victim won.
Not long he dallies with those who fall
Beneath the curse of his yellow thrall;
O city! beneath his merciless sway,
Mourn, mourn, for your hero dies to-day,
—*Macon (Miss.) Sun.*

A REMINISCENCE OF 1844.

The Challenge that Henry Clay's Grandson Sent S. S. Prentiss.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Seargent S. Prentiss had won a world-wide reputation in Mississippi as an orator and a lawyer. His two duels with Gov. Henry S. Foote, in 1833, in which he was both times challenged, and each time wounded his adversary, had established his reputation for courage. The witchery of his eloquence surpassed any living orator of his times, or, indeed, any that had preceded him from Patrick Henry down to the present day.

He first came to Natchez, Mississippi, in 1827, and was employed as tutor in the private family of the widow of the late Judge Shields, of the Supreme Court of that State, and availed himself of the fine library of that noted jurist. Although a native of the State of Maine, Prentiss had none of the prejudices of his people, and readily adapted himself to Southern customs and institutions. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Prentiss was small in stature, not being over five feet eight inches in height, and was deformed by his right foot being smaller than the left one, and which turned under so that he used a cane in walking. He had a massive cliff forehead, large blue eyes, handsome features, with a remarkably intellectual expression, in which nobleness, daring and magnanimity were singularly combined. He had a very slight lisp, which gave to certain words a hissing sound, and the expression of his features gave great force to his language. In those days there were more wealth, aristocracy and cultivated refinement within a circumference of twenty miles around Natchez than in any other portion of the States. During the time Prentiss was teaching in the family of Mrs. Shields he was invited to a neighborhood party, and being a total stranger, and at that time extremely sensitive as to his deformity, he felt himself neglected and looked down upon by the aristocratic planters and fair ladies, and unjustly attributed the cause of his being a poor lame schoolmaster. From that time he secluded himself to his books and studies, having resolved to himself that he would, to use his own language, "one day bring these people to his feet." In relating this incident to the writer, he said it was to the mortification he felt on that occasion that he owed his future success.

On one of Mr. Prentiss's visits to Natchez, the writer, who had then just been admitted to the bar, took a stroll with him to the Natchez Bluffs which are some 300 feet above the level of the river, and from its long reach commanded a fine view. A glorious sunset, with its crimson hues, was melting on the western sky, and sprinkling the decoy clouds with the golden splendor of its rays, when Prentiss broke forth into a rapturous improvisation, in which the exquisite beauty of his language was only equalled by the gorgeous brilliancy of the scene before us. When he had finished, supposing that he had been quoting from some author, the writer asked where the supposed quotation was from. Tapping his forehead with his fingers he said, "From here; I never heard of it before."

In 1844 Mr. Prentiss moved to New Orleans (where the writer had preceded him) and formed a partnership with his old confrere, General Huston. In January, 1848, he was employed in a suit against James Irwin, the son-in-law of Henry Clay, to set aside certain deeds of trust made by James Irwin to his brother Andrew, who lived in Tennessee, on the ground of fraud. Randall Hunt, one of the ablest advocates of the bar, was retained to defend Mr. Irwin. The case occupied three days in taking the testimony, and created general interest. On the testimony being closed, the Court adjourned, until the next day for the argument of the case. There was a great deal of feeling on both sides, and no little clashing and sparring between the counsel. As they were going down the Court House steps, the writer being behind them, Hunt observed, with a pompous, confident air, "Well, Prentiss, I rather think you have got an alligator case to handle." "Yes," replied Prentiss, with his hissing lisp, "it is an alligator case, Hunt, and I'm going to skin him to-morrow." And he kept his word. The next day the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Prentiss, in summing up and commenting upon the evidence before the jury, dealt in bursts of scathing, withering reflections on the conduct of the defendant. "Why, gentlemen," said he, "the evidence before you shows that this man, James Irwin, in robbing his creditors, has not shown even the common honesty of the highwayman, much less his courage, for the highwayman, in taking spoil does it at the risk of his life, while he was never known to stoop so low as to rob the poor." Here Mr. Prentiss made a deep pause, and, as if reflecting on the severity of the language he had used, he turned from the jury and thus addressed the Court: "May it please the Court, on reflection, I deem it my duty, in presence of this vast assemblage, to tender an apology for the language I have just permitted to escape from my lips (profound sensation): for in the olden days of chivalry, when knight errantry prevailed, there was a nobility, a generosity and magnanimity in the soul of the chivalrous highwayman never possessed by the defendant in this case." The Court and counsel for the defendant looked confounded, while a burst of irrepressible applause broke forth from the audience. Mr. Prentiss continued: "I therefore, feel compelled to do justice to the memory of the knightly honor of the highwayman for having connected his name with that of a man so degraded and disgraced, and make my apology to the Court for the wrong I have committed." Then, returning to the jury, he said: "A more fitting and appropriate comparison, gentlemen, would be to associate the name of James Irwin with that of the stealthy, light-fingered pickpocket, who robs you while not knowing that you are robbed." The effect was blasting and painfully withering, and which no effort of the genius and eloquence of Randall Hunt could obliterate. Prentiss had skinned the alligator.

The result was that young Henry Clay Irwin, the oldest son of Mr. Irwin, a spirited young man, only 22 years old, sent by the hands of his second, Mr. Robert Johnson of Kentucky, a peremptory challenge to Prentiss. The friends of Mr. Prentiss, Baillie Peyton, then United States District Attorney, and the late Alex. C. Bullitt, editor of the *Picayune*, advised him to decline the challenge on the ground that he was not responsible for language used professionally, and that Mr. James Irwin only had the right to demand satisfaction, which was done to save young Irwin, as they felt the duel would prove fatal to him. But Prentiss said the challenge stated that young Irwin's father was unable to attend to such matters, and if he declined it would only lead to a street fight: that he admired the spirit of the gallant boy and appreciated his noble feelings, and, there being no alternative, he was compelled to give him satisfaction. The challenge was consequently accepted, and time given to Mr. Prentiss to arrange his affairs. In the meanwhile Gen. Huston was called in consultation. He advised that if it was possible to effect a reconciliation, it should be done, as the result in any alternative would prove fatally disastrous to the families of both parties, the aunt of young Irwin being the wife of John Bell of Tennessee, who was the great friend of Prentiss. Gen. Huston suggested that B. G. Harney and G. F. Morse be selected to act as umpires, and accompany the parties to the grounds. The principals and seconds met at Pass Christian in February, 1848. The weapons chosen were pistols, at ten paces. It was then proposed to Mr. Irwin's seconds that Harney and Morse be called in as umpires before the principals were placed, which was finally agreed to, subject to be accepted or rejected. After consultation Harney and Morse drew up the following.

"The difficulty between Mr. Irwin and Mr. Prentiss having been referred to us by their respective friends, we are of the opinion that Mr. Prentiss traveled out of the record in the use of the offensive expression complained of, which it is therefore the duty of Mr. Prentiss cheerfully, frankly, and fully to retract."

This was accepted by the friends of the combatants, and Prentiss, accordingly, with his characteristic cordial and magnanimous feelings, made the amende honorable to the great joy of the friends and families of both parties. For several days, however, telegraphic rumors filled the country that a hostile meeting had taking place, and that Prentiss was killed. Mr. Clay afterward wrote Prentiss a letter of thanks and gratitude for his noble conduct.

The sequel to this happy reconciliation finally ended in a terrible tragedy. Young Irwin being of a sensative, high-toned nature, could not easily banish from his mind the stain that he conceived had been fixed upon his father's honor. Notwithstanding the fullest retraction that Prentiss had made, with expressions of the deepest regret, and besides writing a note to Robert Johnson honoring and appreciating the gallantry of young Irwin, and again making the most generous concessions, young Irwin writhed under the sting of condemnation which he felt public opinion had pronounced against his father. In vain he struggled to free himself from this hideous phantom which haunted him day and night. Resorting to dissipation to drive away its memories, he indulged to excess, and in his delirium, after being up all night, he retired to his room at the St. Charles Hotel about 4 o'clock in the morning, when soon afterward a pistol shot was heard, and the proud spirit of young Henry Clay Irwin was found to have taken its flight to another world.

THE ENGLISH OF IT.

Card From a Friend of Senator Voorhees.

[From Cincinnati Enquirer.]

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 15.—As one of the immediate personal friends of Senator Voorhees I deem it my duty to state that both Mr. English, the father, and Mr. English, the son, have given the most positive assurance of their support of Mr. Voorhees, and no one in Indiana for a moment doubts their perfect sincerity. I am assured by Mr. Voorhees that he has implicit confidence in their voluntary and cordial support. In fact, there is but one sentiment or belief in this State, and is that Mr. Voorhees will have no opposition in his own party. A. B. CARLTON.

EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH and Professor W. G. Sumner, Democrats, have declined the proffer of the Republican nomination for Congress in the New Haven district of Connecticut against Phelph's Democratic Greenbacker and present member.

AUTUMN.

The dying leaves fall fast,
Chestnut, willow, oak and beach,
All brown and withered lie.
Now swirling to the cutting blast,
Now trodden under foot—they teach
That one and all must die.

This autumn of the year
Comes sadly home to my poor heart,
Whose youthful hopes are fled.
The darkening days are drear—
Each love once mine I see depart
As withered leaves and dead.

But is it all decay?
All present loss—no gain remote?
Monotony of pain?
Ah! no! I hear a lay—
The robin sings. How sweet the note—
A pure, unearthly strain.

And of all flowers, the first
Beneath these leaves in spring shall blow
Sweet violets blue and white,
So all lost loves shall burst
In spring-like beauty, summer glow,
In heaven upon our sight.

—*Macmillan Magazine.*

WILD WESTERN ADVENTURE.

Buckskin Sam the Mountaineer and Western Hunter.

[San Francisco Golden Era.]

Sam S. Hall, "Buckskin Sam," and old Rip Ford were trapping in the Arkansas river region. They were men of desperate courage, who had taken their lives in their hands too often to care for the danger they were exposed to. Old Rip was a man who stood five feet eleven in his moccasins—a man whom you would hardly care to meet in the close tug of a desperate battle. His hard brown face was seamed with scars from the bullet, knife and claws of wild beasts, and his muscular body showed the marks of many a desperate struggle. "Buckskin Sam" was the beau ideal of a mountaineer and plains man, the Western hunter that the novelist paints and the school boy dreams of and wishes some day to be. Although not so powerful as Old Rip, he was a man of great personal strength and desperate courage. For many a year these two had roamed the trapping grounds together, fighting Indians, grizzlies, and wolves, chased by night over the burning prairies, defending their camp against the sudden attacks of red fiends, or spending recklessly at the monte board the money they had earned so hardly on the trapping ground.

They had been out all winter, and, as spring approached, the last cache was covered, and the trappers now began to think of returning home. The camp was built up near the river, a tributary of the Canadian, which flowed through dismal canons in which the light of day never shows, under the shadow of gigantic cliffs upon which human being never yet set foot, and only spreading out at places where the cunning beaver had built his dam. The river was broken by great rapids, and abounded in rare fish, upon which they had feasted royally for many a day. They had a canoe, and had been discussing the chances of going down the stream in order to save time.

"I am ready to take the chances, if you are, Rip," said Sam.

"I don't like to give myself away," said Rip. "What do you know about the river after we get down to the big canon, and who ever passed through it?"

"That's the fun of the thing, Rip. We do what no one else dare do," said Sam.

"I don't like it," replied Ford, who was by far the more prudent of the two. "I—ha! what in Jehu is that?" They seized their weapons and ran to the door of the hut, just in time to see a dozen Indians running down through the grass, blocking up the only way of escape. The moment the repeating rifles began to play upon them they went out of sight among the rocks, and began their gradual approach, which could only end in one way—the white trappers would be overwhelmed!

"There's only one chance, Rip," cried Sam.

"And that?"

"The canoe."

"I am your man," cried the giant trapper. "You push the canoe into the water and throw in the weapons while I keep those fellows at bay. Oh, would you? Take that."

An Indian had raised his tufted head to get a better shot at the trappers, but before he could get back the unfailing eyes of the trapper had looked through the double sights and the rifle cracked. The Indian sprang suddenly to his feet, spun sharp around upon his heel and fell dead in his tracks.

The next moment the canoe shot from the bank and headed down through the boiling flood, plunging in the canon below so rapidly that the Indians had scarcely time to recover from their amazement at the sudden exodus before the trappers were out of sight. One of the Indians bounded to his feet and uttered a low signal whoop, and two large canoes, containing in all about fifteen men, rounded the point in the river above the canon, and came flying down under the strokes of the paddles. The Indians on the shore simply pointed down the stream, and the canoes dashed by at a furious speed, the wild yell of the paddlers announcing to the white men that they were pursued. The first rapid passed, they entered a long stretch of water where the current was only four or five miles an hour, and there the propelling force in the other canoes began to tell, and the Indians gained rapidly.

On each side of the canoe the canon was a wall, two hundred feet in height, and the trappers could only put all their strength in the paddles and dash on as fast as they could. Two miles further and the pursuing canoes were scarcely a hundred yards behind, the Indians yelling like demons as they saw the white men almost within their grasp. Rip Ford shook his head as he looked over his shoulder, when suddenly his canoe was seized by a mighty force and hurled downward like a bullet from a rifle. They had struck another rapid more powerful than the first, the rocks absolutely seemed to fly past them.

"This is something like it," cried the daring Buckskin Sam. "How we do move."

"I should say we did, old boy," replied Rip. "I am only afraid we are moving too fast."

"Don't you believe it; those fellows seem to be standing still," said Sam.

"They will get in the current in a moment" gasped Rip. "Look at that."

The headmost canoe of the Indians appeared upon the crest of the rapids, and came flying down after the trappers at a furious speed. The Indians no longer used their paddles with the exception of the man who sat at the stern, and by a touch on the water, now at one side, now on the other, regulated the course of the canoe. The second canoe followed in a moment, a little further in shore. As they gazed, the bow of the last canoe was suddenly lifted into the air as it struck a brown rock in the channel, which the occupants tried in vain to avoid. The fierce current caught the stern, and in an instant there was nothing left of the craft save broken fragments, while the occupants with loud shrieks of terror, were borne swiftly on by the resistless tide. "That ends them," said Rip Ford. "Be careful, Sam, for your life!"

On, on, borne by the power which they could not resist, the two canoes were hurried. There was a scene of wild exultation in the hearts of the white men, for they could see that their enemies would have gladly escaped if they could from the perils that surrounded them. Their mad desire for scalps and plunder had led them into a trap, and they no longer thought of the canoe in advance. They knew, as the whites did not, the terrible danger before them, for they had explored the banks of the stream on foot many times. The river suddenly narrowed, and the trappers rushed into a canon barely twenty feet wide and nearly roofed over by the cliff on each side. The current was not quite so rapid here, and they guided the canoe easily.

"This gets interesting, Rip," said Sam, as they went on through the narrow pass. "We are going"—"To our death," interupted Rip Ford, in a solemn voice. "Do you hear the falls?"

Through the splash of water and the dip of the paddles they heard a low, dead, tremulous roar, which was the sound of falling water. For a moment the bronzed face of Sam blanched, and then he drew his figure up proudly, saying: "Better than the scalping-knife or stake, old friend. As the French says, 'Vive la mort!' Long live death!"

It was; indeed, before them, for as they shot out of the narrow pass they saw the falls—how high they could not tell, but the smoke which arose showed that it was not a small one. "Keep her head to it," cried Rip. "If we don't get through it's good-by forever, Sam.

The swift current caught them, and the canoe, hurled forward with terrible force, went flying toward the verge. A moment more and it shot out into the midst and went down into the unknown depths. Each man clung to his paddle as he went down, held by an invisible power, whirled to and fro, as in a maelstrom, and then shot up into the light below the falls. Far below them the canoe floated, and as the current swept them down the two men looked back in time to see the Indians' canoe come over the fall sideways without an occupant. It was hurled far out and fell lightly on the water, only to be arrested by the strong hand of Buckskin Sam.

The Indians, appalled by their danger had upset the canoe in their frantic efforts to escape. What became of them the trappers never knew, for when they reached the foot of the rapid, far below the falls, and righted the canoe, they made no pause but harried down the stream, and before night were safely floating on the waters of the Canadian river. Two days later they reached Fort Still in safety.

CHARLES LAMB.

Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke Praise the Memory of Gentle Elia.

[From "Recollections of Writers."]

There is an another point on which we would fain say a word in vindication of noble, high-natured and true-hearted Charles Lamb; a word that ought, once and forever, to be taken on trust as coming from one who had the honor of staying under his own roof and seeing day by day, from morning to night, in familiar home intercourse; a word that ought once and forever to set at rest accusations and innendos brought by those who know him only by handed-down tradition and second-hand report. As so much has of late years been hinted and loosely spoken about Lamb's "habit of drinking" and of "taking more than was good for him," we avail ourselves of this opportunity to state emphatically—from our own personal knowledge, that Lamb, far from taking too much, took very little but had so weak a stomach that what would have been a mere nothing to an inveterate drinker, acted on him like potations "bottle deep." We have seen him make a single tumbler of moderately strong spirits and water last through a long evening of pipe-smoking and fireside talk; and we have also seen the strange suddeness with which but a glass or two of wine would cause him to speak with more than his usual stammer—nay, with a thickness of utterance and impeded articulation akin to Octavious Cæsar's when he says, "Mine own tongue splits what it speaks." As to Lamb's own confessions of intemperance, they are to be taken as all of his personal pieces in writing—those about himself as well as about people he knew—ought to be with more than a "grain of salt." His fine sense of the humorous, his bitter sense of human frailty amid his high sense of human excellence, his love of mystifying his readers even while most taking them into his confidence and admiting them to a glimse of his inner life—combined to make his avowal of conscious defect a thing to be received with large allowance and lenientest construction. Charles Lamb had three striking personal peculiarities—his eyes were of different colors, one being grayish-blue; the other brownish-hazel; his hair was thick, retaining its abundance and its dark-brown hue with scarcely a single gray hair among it until even the latest period of his life; and he had a smile of singular sweetness and beauty.

THE Whitehall *"Review"* prints a list of converts to the Catholic church among the upper classes of England during the last century. Among the converts are "Burnand, author of "Happy Thoughts:" Bellew, the elocutionist; Mrs. Ross Church (Florence Marryatt); Miss Froude, niece of the historian; Miss Gladstone, sister of the ex-Premier; Coventry Patmore, the poet; Adelaide Anna Proctor, the poet, and Elizabeth Thompson, the painter.

THURMAN TALKS.

The Key-Note for the Presidential Campaign of 1880.

He Takes No Step Back, But Gives the Money Power Fresh Food For Reflection.

He Says the Democracy is the Only Bulwark Against Despotism on One Hand and Communism on the Other.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 12.—A walk on a glorious October day brought me this afternoon to Judge Thurman's modest office on South High street. The Senator looked so hearty and full of life that one at once could not fail to question the basis for all the reports about his recent sickness. He had on a Scotch skull cap, and the rather baggy suit of gray worn during the campaign had been replaced by another of black, which had evidently done its share of service. The bandana was nowhere visible.

THE SENATOR'S VIEWS.

Commissioner—Senator, do you feel discouraged by the result of the Ohio elections?

Senator Thurman—Not in the least. I hoped for a better result, but I was prepared for a worse one. This is the first year in which the issue between the people and the National banks was sharply defined, and put all other issues almost out of sight. I was on the stump about six weeks, and spoke in nearly every section of Ohio, and everywhere I found that no other question so much interested the people. The Democrats were naturally indignant at being robbed of the Presidency by the Returning Board frauds of 1876, but the most eloquent denunciations of that stupendous crime against popular institutions seemed to interest them less than a calm, fair and truthful discussion of the currency question. Then the contrast between Democratic economy and Republican extravagance in the administration of the Federal Government, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have inevitably defeated the Republican party, had but little effect, compared with that produced by the issue between the people and the banks. The corruption that in the last thirteen years has brought so much disgrace on the nation ought to have been sufficient to overthrow the Republican party, but the minds of the people were preoccupied by the currency question, and they took but little interest in any other. Questions of political economy or monetary science would seem to be dry themes for discussion before a popular audience, yet no other themes excited so much interest.

Commissioner—If you are right in what you have said, Senator, does it follow that we are beaten on the currency question?

Senator T.—Not at all. Instead of being weakened by our platform—I mean the platform of our last State Convention—we were greatly strengthened by it. Had we faltered on this question we would have been beaten far worse. But why talk about being beaten? Add the vote of the Nationals to that of the Democrats, and it is not the Republican or National Bank party in a minority of thousands in the State? Yes, tens of thousands.

REPUBLICANS DODGED THE BANK ISSUE.

And then remember how the Republican orators dodged and prevaricated. Remember how Mr. Secretary Sherman announced that he was in favor of keeping in circulation $300,000,000 of greenbacks, or at least as many as could be kept at par with coin—a declaration that has brought upon his head the severest denunciations of the bank advocates in the East. Look at the speech of Mr. Foster at Springfield. I have no copy of it; but, if my memory is not at fault, he declared himself in favor of keeping in circulation all the greenbacks now outstanding—$346,000,000. When I was at Canton I was told that the friends of McKinley claimed that he was as good a Greenback man as General Wiley, the Democratic candidate. I don't know what foundation there was for the assertion; but I am convinced that that impression was produced, and that it helped to defeat one of the best men and one of the bravest soldiers that Ohio has produced. Was not General Walker everywhere met by the record of Van Vorhes, in opposition to the demands of the capitalists and bankers of the East? And have you overlooked that precious piece of spread-eagle oratory of Judge West, extolling the greenback, that stood at the head of the *Ohio State Journal* for weeks in italics? Why, sir, I tell you that the Republican candidate and orators, with some exceptions, did all they could to dodge the issue. But the National Banks were not deceived. They knew they were in a life and death struggle, and they fought for self-preservation.

NEVER SO CORRUPT AN ELECTION IN OHIO.

They and the hundred thousand Federal office holders supplied the sinews of war to the Republican Committee, and the consequence was that never before in Ohio was there so corrupt a use of money in an election. Mark it, I do not say that the banks in their corporate capacity furnished money, but their shareholders and dependents did. It was not to be expected that so tremendous and ramified a combination as that of the national banks could be assailed by the Democratic party without our losing at the onset some votes. Remember the desertions from the Democratic party when Jackson vetoed the bill to recharter the old national bank, but in the end the losses were far more than compensated by our gains from the ranks of the opposition. And so it will be again. The antagonism between the Democracy and the national bank system was inevitable. It is what Seward would have called an irrepressible conflict. With its power of expansion, the national bank system if perpetuated, may, in a comparatively brief period, treble or quadruple its number of banks, and practically wield by far the greater portion of the active capital of the country. And who then would rule, the banks or the people? I find fault with no man for being a national banker, I would not say a word to create prejudice against him as an individual. He is engaged in a business that the law sanctions, but it does not follow because he is an upright citizen the unjust and dangerous system, of which he is a part, should be perpetuated. It will take time for the people to fully understand and form a correct judgment upon this question. It is true that financial and currency matters have been much discussed for several years; but until this year the discussion was so much marred and obscured by extravagance and wild theories that the real point of controversy was almost lost sight of. Now that point is clear. It is a square fight between the people and the banks, and every day's discussion will make it more and more plain that we have the right side of the question. Over two thousand National banks, wielding $590,000,000 of capital, over $300,000,000 currency and $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 of deposits, and supported by a great political party in power, and using the immense patronage of the Government to retain its dominion, is a formidable foe to attack, but the attack will, nevertheless in the end, prove successful.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Commissioner—Senator, what do you think of the third party—the Nationals?

Senator T.—It contains many good men, some bad men, and not a few misguided men. The idea that it can absorb the Democratic party, or the Republican party, or draw enough from them both to become the dominant party, is fallacious. In a country of free institutions there never has been, and there never will be, but two great permanent parties, the one a party of privileges created by law, and the other a party of equal rights. In our country the party of equal rights is the Democratic party. The party of privileges, created by law, has ever been, and yet is, the party opposed to the Democracy. I exclude from the comparison the slavery of the blacks that formerly existed, not only in the South, but in the North. That was forced upon us by our English ancestors against the earnest protest of our forefathers. Excluding that, what statute was ever passed by a Democratic Congress or a Democratic Legislature to confer special privileges upon Democrats? Not one. But on the other hand, every public debt law, every banking law, every tariff law, every subsidy law, has conferred immense privileges upon our opponents. Sir, the Democratic party is the natural party of free institutions. It is indestructible so long as such institutions exist. Ambitious men, seeking for a "new deal," may strive to destroy it, but they will only realize the vanity of "kicking against the pricks." Look at our vote this year in Ohio and see how the party has maintained its organization and its integrity. I tell you, sir, that should the Democratic party cease to exist liberty would cease to exist. The contest would then be between despotism and Communism. The Democratic party is the breakwater against both, and it is the only truly conservative party in the land. There is no reason whatever why a Democrat should join or remain in the National party. The Democratic party is in nowise responsible for the evils of which he complains. For nearly eighteen years our party has been out of power. Every act of legislation of which the Nationals complain was passed by a Radical Congress and approved by a Radical President. No relief from the consequences of these acts can be obtained except by the agency of the Democratic party. No third party can afford relief. This fact, which is becoming more and more apparent day by day, will in the end draw to the Democratic party all who are opposed to ruinous Radical legislation, and put an end to Radical rule.

Commissioner—Changing the subject, Senator, have you seen that the newspapers have been stating that you had an attack of paralysis at Bellaire?

Senator T.—Yes, I saw that nonsense. There is not the least foundation for it. I have not had the least symptom of paralysis. I have had a very severe bilious attack, and that is all there is of it. Of course, I was much fatigued by nearly six weeks' continuous stump speaking, but the only effect of that was to retard my recovery from the bilious attack, or rather to delay the recovery of my strength. But I am gaining strength every day, and will soon be all right.

After some general conversation, your commissioner started off to see if he could find George L. Converse, who, next to Senator Thurman, is regarded here as the most talented Democratic leader in the Capital District.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CONGRESSMAN-ELECT.

Mr. Converse was found at his residence on Fourth street, and the following conversation took place:

Mr. Converse—The result in Ohio is a substantial Democratic victory. We have added three to the number of Democratic Congressmen, which gives us a majority of the delegation from this State. The election adds to the Democratic strength in Congress for purposes of legislation. It helps to insure an honest count of the vote for President in 1880, for the Congress just elected will count that vote. In case the election of President devolves on Congress, Ohio will cast her vote for a Democratic President.

Commissioner—What effect will the election have on the "Ohio Idea" in future?

Converse—The election demonstrates that there is a clear majority of at least 30,000 in this State in favor of the "Ohio Idea." The men who think alike will be together next year. The Republicans would not only be willing but most anxious to swap places with us and give us tremendous boot in the bargain if they could.

Commissioner—How much money do you think the Republicans used in this district?

Converse—I am satisfied that they used large amounts. Never in the history of the State was there such open, notorious, shameless use of money to control an election and corrupt the ballot box as was used in this Congressional district. I have no doubt similar means were used all over the State. Our opponents must have spent not less than $20,000 here. Such use of money was never witnessed at any former election. The national banks were called on, and they came to the front.

Commissioner—How does your total vote compare with that cast for Bishop last year?

Converse—My vote was larger than that of Bishop in every county in the district, yet my majority was less. Given these facts and the immense sums the other side had at its command, you may then account for the facts for yourself.

JOHN G. THOMPSON ON THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

John G. and everybody around Democratic headquarters, it may be stated at the outset, wore a much more satisfied look over the result than could be seen on the countenances of those about Robinson's headquarters, and, furthermore, their general tone and bearing indicate that the Democrats have a much more abiding faith in the future and in carrying the State next year than have their opponents.

Commissioner—How do you account, Mr. Thompson, for the erroneous impressions telegraphed from here on the night after the election as to a Republican majority of ten thousand or so?

Thompson—We never expect any fair treatment from the Associated Press. The correspondents too, of some of the Eastern Democratic papers went off at half-cock, and telegraphed to their papers that there was a large Republican majority, when, in fact, it would have been nearer the truth to have said that the Democrats had carried the State. As it is, the Republicans get in by such a tight squeeze that they are now ashamed to crow over it.

Commissioner—I see that the Republicans make all their comparisons on the vote of 1877?

Thompson—Yes; and this comparison is perfectly absurd. The election was not for Governor and the Legislature, involving merely local matters, but for Secretary of State and Congressmen. The vote should be compared with that of 1876, when Barnes was elected. Had the comparison been made on the night after the election on the vote of 1876, it would have indicated, if anything, the election of the Democratic State ticket, as well as the assured victory of a majority in the Congressional delegation.

Commissioner—How about the aggregate vote of the two parties this year?

Thompson—The aggregate vote will be larger for both old parties, while the vote of the Nationals will be less than the total vote of the Greenback and Labor organizations of last year, who were combined this year as Nationals.

Commissioner—From which party do you say the Nationals drew their strength this year?

Thompson—Largely from the Democratic party—two-thirds or more.

Commissioner—Why do you come to this conclusion?

Thompson—Because the Republican party furnished the managers of the National organization with all their money to carry on their campaign, with a perfect understanding that the Republicans were to play National and vote the Republican ticket, and that the Democrats were seduced into the organization under the idea that the Nationals were to be the great third party in the country, and hold the balance of power. Under this false impression thousands of Democrats were seduced into voting the National ticket. But they have got their eyes open now.

Commissioner—What do you think will be the future of the National organization?

Thompson—I think this is its last race, and like all attempts to get up third parties, it has seen its day and will show no considerable strength in future elections. The people who think that way are the natural allies of the Democrats.

Commissioner—Do you think you will get back the Democrats that went over to the Nationals?

Thompson—Yes; nearly to a man, and most of the Republicans too, who will use the Nationals as a half way house into our party.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Nebraska Republicans have nominated a native Greek for Governor.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW has taken a house at Cornwall, on the Hudson river.

THE latest song is, "Why does sister lace so tight when mamma says she musn't!"

LISZT was recently offered his own terms to play in England, but his reply was, "Never." He has not forgotten his cold reception in London thirty years ago.

"WHAT do you think of Judge Abbott?" asked a Boston "regular" of a Butler man. "He ought to run well," responded the latter, "he made pretty good time from Worcester."

ALEXANDRIA LOUISE OLGA VICTORIA is the name of the Duchess of Edinburgh's last baby, the twenty-sixth of the Queen's grandchildren. There will be more if the names hold out.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, in a recent article in the Pays, declared that he applauded and approved of the *coup d'etat*, which, so far from being a crime, was "a blessed and saving act."

"DICKENS' DUTCHMAN," Langheimer, who has spent half of his seventy years in the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia, was released about a year ago. On Saturday he was again arrested and sent to prison on the charge of disorderly conduct.

ALREADY the New York belles are having their old dresses made over. Prince Henry of Germany, is coming. He will start soon on a voyage around the world and get here in about two years from now.

GEORGE G. GURLEY declines the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Nineteenth New York District, and says that when he consents to run for Congress he hopes his friends will institute a commission in lunacy for his benefit.

BLUM, the basso, who sang as *The King* in "Lohengrin" in New York last year, went to his native town in Germany for the benefit of his wife's health last year, and has been compelled to begin a three years' service in the Russian army.

SARDOU has been ill with a mild type of cholera, among his tapestries and antiquities at Marly. He has finished a new comedy called "Gold Dust," which is to be brought out in America and England previous to its representation in Paris.

THE London Saturday *Review* says: "It is one of the hopeful signs of the progress of dramatic art in England that the control of the London theatres is gradually passing into the hands of men who have proved in other ways a real concern for the elevation of their art."

MR. ACKLEN'S coat of whitewash is furnished exclusively by the Republican party of Louisiana as represented by those peonies, Jack Wharton, Morris Marks and Mike Hahn, who have been waiting ever since 1876 for some Judge to say them: "The law gves the minimum at five years, and I therefore give you five years all around."

THE giant intellect of Commissioner Le Duc is now grappling with the question of Japanese bamboo shoots, which he thinks can be grown here. At any rate the great experimentalist has ordered a large number of them with a view to test this matter. His tea experiment was not a success, but wait till his bamboo plantation gets under way.

SIMPLE Servant maid—It's funny, ma'am, how much more oil your lamp burns in winter than in summer, and yet it is always put out at 11:30, and I light it at the same hour, summer and winter. Mistress—At the same hour, summer and winter? Simple Servant maid—Yes, 'm; the moment it begins to get dark.—(Paris Paper.

LITTLE GORHAM, of the Republican Campaign Committee, rises to say that he does not print the President's late Western speeches because Mr. Hayes failed to say that Republican success in the Congressional districts is desirable. General Grant once remarked that he was President of the Republican party. Mr. Hayes seems to entertain the notion that he is the President of the people, even if he is a *de facto*,

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1878.

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt Cameron dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of The Weekly Post. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish The Weekly Post (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

Single Subscription.....35c.
Clubs of 10 for 30c.....$3 00
Clubs of 20 for 25c..... 5 00
Clubs of 30 for..... 6 50
Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c.....10 00
Clubs of 100 and upwards 15c.....15 00

Collector William Henry Smith of Chicago, used brave words when a few weeks ago Secretary Gorham undertook to assess the Federal officeholders of Chicago for campaign purposes. Since then Mr. Hayes has been traveling through the Northwest, accompanied by his faithful Collector, and Mr. Smith has evidently acquired new light upon the subject of civil service reform, for he has allowed Mr. Gorham's agent to rove at his sweet will from clerk to clerk, sipping greenbacks at each desk. Collector Smith, as a civil service reformer, has gone to meet Mr. Hayes.

The Democratic meetings in Indiana county have been better attended than for years, and the Democratic-Greenbackers have listened to the speeches of Silas Clarke and Jos. Thompson with interest and attention. Mr. Clarke has made the financial question a matter of serious thought, and has been able to convince a large class of men, disgusted with Republican misrule, that the country can only recover its vitality and power through the Democratic party.

Governor Hampton has eased the minds of several Democratic Vice-Presidential aspirants by declaring that he thinks the candidates for the next National Democratic ticket should both be taken from States outside the "solid South." He thinks this would convince the country that the South is disinterested and sincere.

SOMETHING TO CROW OVER.

As the detailed reports of Tuesday's election come in, our enterprising poultry evince a disposition to ring out their clarion notes once more in honor of the great achievements of the Democracy in Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Iowa. Yes, actually Iowa! A special dispatch to The Post from Burlington, Iowa, lets in a little light on the way the Radicals have been manipulating the returns in their favor in the regular press reports, in order to keep up the courage of their party in Pennsylvania. We have gained two Congressmen, certainly, in Iowa, wiping out majorities respectively of 4,000 and 7,000, and have an even chance of carrying a part of our State ticket. The Radical party in Iowa seems to have been struck pretty much as it was in Maine, and yet we recall the fact Hayes had 60,000 majority in the State. This year, if there is any, it will not go over 5,000.

In Indiana, the Legislature is Democratic in both branches, and the gallant Voorhees will certainly be returned Senator for a full term. We carry seven of the thirteen Congressmen, with a possibility of eight. Our majority on the State ticket, it is believed, will run as high as 15,000, doubling that of two years ago.

In West Virginia the Legislature will be almost unanimously Democratic, and we score three Democratic Congressmen elected.

In Ohio, the Radicals get their single grain of consolation, in the election of a Secretary of State and member of the Board of Public Works, by a meagre majority of about three thousand But to offset this the Democracy carry eleven of the twenty Congressmen. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday don't feel bad over the result and salutes the Democracy of the Union in this way:

"The Democracy of Ohio send greeting to their brethren throughout the Union that on Tuesday last they elected a majority of the next Congressional delegation from Ohio, and that to-day Ohio is the peer in Democracy of any State north of Mason and Dixon's Line. We have a Democratic Governor, two United States Senators—one for four years, another for six years from the 4th of March next. We have eleven members of Congress, both branches of the Legislature, all of which has been secured by our financial policy in the past and present. This is not all. We have by our financial policy placed the Republican party in a minority in the State of at least fifty thousand, which the official vote will show. What more could a State have? This is the victory the bank organs are boasting of."

The really important feature of the elections of this year is for the control of the next House of Representatives. We give below a statement of results in the eight States that have held elections for members of the XLVIth Congress—compared with the present Congress. We group the Democrats and Greenbackers together, for, with the exception of one member from Maine, the four Greenbackers chosen were on union tickets, and were nominated by the Democrats. In Vermont, it will be observed, there is one vacancy which will be filled next month. The showing is as follows:

	—XLV Congress—		—XLVI Congress—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Oregon	1	—	—	1
Colorado	—	1	1	—
Maine	6	—	4	2
Vermont	3	—	2	—
Ohio	12	8	9	11
Indiana	9	4	6	7
Iowa	9	—	7	2
W. Virginia	—	3	—	3
	40	16	29	26

Republican majority XLV Congress..... 24
Republican majority XLVI Congress..... 3
Republican loss in next House..... 21

This tells the story of the elections so far in 1878. A Republican majority of *twenty-four* Congressmen in eight States reduced to a beggarly *three!*

THE DEMOCRATIC-GREENBACKER.

But for the defection of thirty or forty thousand Democrats to the Greenback party in Ohio, we would have carried the State by not less than 25,000. The Republicans have it by a plurality of 7,000, but on the whole vote we judge are in a minority of not less than forty thousand. The minority, following the lead of John Sherman, secure the three State offices and the prestige of victory, because the majority which accepts the financial principles of Allen G. Thurman foolishly divided its power. Divide and conquer was the secret of Republican success, and money was poured out like water to effect division and control votes.

Republican-Greenbackers were subjected to a pressure, financial and otherwise, that forced them back to the Republican ranks. Democrats adhered to the third party and for their fidelity have the consolation that they defeated the Democracy and gave the only success of the October elections to the Republicans that John Sherman has to boast of.

What was true in Ohio will also be true of Pennsylvania. Last year the Democrats in Pennsylvania elected their State ticket by a plurality of about 6,000 votes. The Greenbackers polled about 53,000 votes. Adding the votes of the Greenbackers and Democrats together in this State, and there was last year a majority of about 60,000 against the Republican ticket. Gen. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, says that the Greenback vote in Pennsylvania will be at least 150,000. If such is the fact, from which of the the two parties will this vote be most largely drawn? Will the Republicans suffer more than the Democrats? or will the Democrats suffer more than the Republicans? This is the important question. Ohio's election shows that the Democrats have suffered most in that State. That they will be hurt most in this State is undeniable.

The Republican managers, with their great resources in money and organization, for weeks have been driving their party friends back to the Republican ranks. But they do it in such a manner as not to alarm Democrats. It is the secret work of trained agents and of Greenback leaders in Cameron's pay. Unless the Democrats open their eyes to the danger, the November election will show ten Democratic Greenbackers to one Republican. It is an open secret that it is by this plan of campaign Cameron expects to win. Their "hard money" is going in this direction.

Democrats everywhere, who do not care to pass for Cameron dolts, should at once abandon the third party. The elections have demonstrated it not only has no chance of success, but is dwindling away. It will hold no balance of power in Congress or the Legislature. It is no longer an uncertain quaintity. Its power has been ascertained. The single purpose the Greenback party will promote in Pennsylvania will be the success of the Cameron corruptionists and an indorsement, by a plurality vote for Hoyt, of John Sherman's crushing out financial policies. Does it pay to desert the Democratic party, when it is coming into power in the nation, for such miserable returns?

In the various Congressional districts of Western Pennsylvania, we urge all Democrats to re-form the lines and stand firmly by the old organization. In 1874 we carried every district in the west but one, and did it by adhering to the regular candidates of the party. The tidal wave was not broken by a third party. The conditions for victory next month are first rate, if our ranks are unbroken. If they are broken, it will not advantage the Nationals. It may defeat the Democrats; but the certain effect will be to help the Cameron ring candidates, running as Republicans.

We ask every leading and working Democrat in Western Pennsylvania to work from this time until election in exposing to Democratic Greenbackers the inevitable effect of their secession to the third party, on the result in the State. The Nationals are out of the fight. The square issue is the success of the Democratic or Cameron parties. Those who wish their votes to count and not be thrown away, and thus indirectly aid the Cameron ring, must choose sides accordingly.

CATHOLIC STANDARD COMES DOWN.

The *Catholic Standard* of this week, instead of producing Delaney's proofs of Dill's Know Nothingism, confesses to an error of judgment in the publication of its injudicious article of last week. It denies however that there was any corrupt consideration in the publication. As we published the public letter of Archbishop Wood censuring the publication, it is but just to give the following letter from the Archbishop to the publishers of the *Standard*:

Cathedral, Logan Square,
Philadelphia, Octo'er 7, 1878.

To the Editor and Proprietors of the *Catholic Standard*:

Gentlemen: You object to the words, *as a machine to be used by the managers of any political party,* which occur in the "Card" published in this issue of your paper as reflecting on your personal integrity. In using them we by no means intended to attribute corrupt or improper motives either to the editor or proprietors of the *Catholic Standard* in the publication of the unfortunate article. We have, on the contrary, many reasons to accord to them our sincere respect and esteem.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant in Christ,

† James F. Wood,
Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The *Freeman's Journal* of New York, devotes a lengthy editorial to the *Standard* article from which we quote:

Mr. Dill, who is too well known, and has too distinct a record for him to deny, pronounces the charge as from beginning to end, a lie. The charge, whipped up into such froth, is that, in *Know-Nothing* times, he was a Know-Nothing! But, his age is there to plead for him. In Know-Nothing times he was *a boy in his teens!* He declares, even then, that he was never affiliated with them. (Not being of *voting* age, he could not have been a member of any lodge,) Mr. Dill *denouncing the whole story as a lie,* makes its publication, without proof, very objectionable.

Mr. Dill, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has a character sufficently substantial to obtain entire belief when he declares *he never was affiliated to the Know Nothings!* We stand on *this.*

The *Cathalic Standard*, an excellent, and able Catholic paper, has been *tricked* into a great fault. Professing to keep out of politics, it ought never to have published, as editorial, a filthy, false, and treacherous, political document, concocted by the "Cameronian Ring."

The *Standard* publication was cleverly designed. Ne one disputes Quay's shrewdness or Delaney's capacity in manufacturing affidavits; but in this instance they rather overshot the mark. The exposure of such unscrupulous means to injure Mr. Dill will necessarily encourage his friends and he has them in both parties, to renewed labors in his behalf.

GREENBACKS OR NATIONAL BANK NOTES?

When the Republicans quote Jefferson, Hamilton, Benton, Jackson, Webster, Clay, Calhoun and other lesser lights, as being opposed to the issue of paper currency and in favor of "hard money," common honesty, as it seems to us, ought to compel the statement that these historic persons referred to a National Bank, or a State Bank, or irredeemable paper of the "wild cat" order, and no other. All these men, at one time or another, have given their countenance, voice and vote to the issue of paper currency by the governments, National and State, to be used as money. At no time, in speaking of a paper currency, did either one of the statesmen named express opposition to the issuance of a currency by the Federal Government, similar to and on the same principles as our present greenback currency. The financial situation differs now from what it was in their day. There will be no more State banks of issue. That is as fully determined as if there was an absolute prohibition in the Constitution. The Federal Government provides the paper money of the present as it will of the future. There can be no question of that. The point at issue is whether it shall consist of greenbacks or national bank notes. The Republicans would retire the greenbacks and give the national banks a monopoly of supplying the paper currency of the nation. It is a special privilege worth millions to the banks. The Democrats would save these millions, and have government issue the money directly, in the form of greenbacks, without the intervention of the national banks. That's the issue as made up. It brings up the old Jacksonian cry of the people against the banks.

RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS.

The libel case of Moore vs. The Post, of which our readers may have some rememberance, was argued on Saturday and Monday, on an appeal from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, before a full bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by John H. Hampton and R. M. Gibson, Esqs., counsels for the plaintiffs in error and by T. M. Marshall and M. Swartzwelder, Esqs., for the defendant.

There are important principles involved in this case, aside from the question of damages, and we felt it a duty that the judgment of the Court of last resort should be had on them. They are of especial importance to political journalists in these days of heated politics and uncertain humanity. Mr. Wm. D. Moore, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, whose duty it was to maintain and protect the Democratic organization, on the eve of election issued an official pronunciamento as the head of the county organization, advising the defeat of a portion of the regularly nominated Democratic city ticket. The publication was made, as was shown on the trial, after conference with a leading Republican ring politician, the very one who was to be benefitted and was benefitted by the defeat of the Democratic candidate. This was evidence of collusion with the enemy. The Post, as a matter of duty to the Democratic party, censured Mr. Moore with considerable vigor for his political treachery. A suit for libel followed. A remarkable jury found in $10,000 for the plaintiff; but on a new trial, granted because of excessive damages, a verdict for $3,000 was rendered. It is on an appeal from rulings of the Court in this trial the case is now before the Supreme Court.

If, on the Saturday and Sunday preceding the coming November election, Judge Fetterman, as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, impelled by personal or corrupt motive, should issue a card advising Republicans *not* to vote for Major Errett, because he was unreliable politically and disqualified for office, and if in addition, prior to such publication, Judge Fetterman had been seen in close and suspicious confab with Col. Duff or Mr. Kirk, opposing candidates, what would be the duty of the Republican papers in this city on such a state of facts? Would it be exactly the thing to handle the betrayer of the cause he had vowed to defend, with gentleness and tender courtesy? We think the hot shot would be poured in without any nice discrimination. Of course, we do not intimate that Judge Fetterman would be guilty of such treachery. The history of Allegheny county only affords a single instance. But we *suppose* the case in order to illustrate the exact provocation The Post had for its censure of Wm. D. Moore, Esq., and to point to our readers the necessity and importance of the press being left free to deal with those who assume and pervert great public trusts as their conduct demands.

These days the Chairmanship of a political committee is an important trust. Our Government is one of parties. Their existence is recognized in the Constitution and laws. The head of a committee is the head of the party. He assumes important duties which imply pledges of fidelity. If he violates these pledges and betrays his trust, shall the law interv ene, and check th warnings of the press; warnings withou personal malice and only in the fulfillment of public duty? If this is law, political organization will be at the mercy of any rascally adventurer who achieves prominence in politics.

Recorder Quay having planted the Republican party safely on the hard-money platform by public profession, proceeds to issue instructions to the Republicans of the Centre district to support Yocum, the National nominee for Congress against Curtin, and like orders to the Republicans of the Lehigh district to vote for Judge Longaker, who is already the National nominee. In Philadelphia he he has had the Republicans endorse the National candidate in Randall's district, and also nominated Judge Kelley in the Fourth district, after his nomination by the Nationals. Kelley has claims as the inventor of the fiat money idea. All this shows the false pretense of Quay's "honest money" blather-skiting talk. "Honest money" with him means so much a head for Cameron votes.

"In cases of interference by *Democrats* with *Republican* meetings," is the language of Attorney General Devens in issuing his instructions to the United States District Attorney for North Carolina. But how about the interference of *Republicans* with *Democratic* meetings? The thing is very far from impossible, especially with the power of the Government to back it up. The rank partizanship of the instruction, and the determination to precipitate trouble in the South for the purpose of carrying the elections by force, is too plain to be denied or defended. The "bloody shirt" brigade has captured Hayes. His civil service reform is intensified civil service corruption. All that is left of him is Fraud.

We are glad to see the Democratic County Committees of Western Pennsylvania hard at work in the right way, by holding township meetings. Get all your local speakers on the stump, and see to it that every voter in the county has the opportunity of hearing Democratic principles discussed, and there will he no doubt about the result. It is the township meetings, with the systematic circulation of documents, that *tel* on the vote. They make effective organization sure.

General Gideon J. Pillow, who died on Tuesday in Arkansas, when the Mexican war broke out, was 40 years old. He had been practising law and politics in his native Tennessee ever since his graduation from Nashville University in 1827. He had been a member of the Baltimore Convention of 1844, and had had a large hand in the nomination of James K. Polk for the Presidency. Naturally he had no difficulty in obtaining a commission as Brigadier-General of volunteers. He was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, commanded the right wing at Cerro Gordo, where a lucky wound made him a Major-General, and took part in the battle of Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the action of Molino del Rey. After the fighting was over General Scott sent him before a court-martial for disobedience of orders, but he was acquitted. He went back to Tennessee and his law books. The rebellion broke out, and Pillow drew his sword against the flag under which he had fought. He commanded the Confederates at Belmont, and was second in command at Fort Donnelson. When it became plain that the Fort would not hold out, he followed Floyd's example, and decamped, leaving Buckner to make the surrender. He was relieved from duty by the Confederate authorities, and, though he afterward got back into the army, was never again trusted with an independent command. He celebrated his 72d birthday last June.

The troubles in Lincoln county, New Mexico, which have called forth the recent proclamation of Mr. Hayes are understood to have been brewing for a long time. There are two contending factions in the country, whose differences are said to be both political and social. Each has attracted to its standard all the desperate classes of the vicinity, and also including renegades from Texas. Assassinations are freely committed on both sides; all the better class of the people have fled; the sheriff of the county has taken refuge at Fort Stanton and is afraid to go out, and the prosecuting attorney has left the Territory. The United States marshal says he is unable to execute the processes of the courts. Lieut. Col. Dudley, commanding Fort Stanton, says: "I respectfully and earnestly ask, in the name of God and humanity, that I may be allowed to use the forces at my command to drive these murderers, horse thieves and escaped convicts out of the country. The wives and daughters of quiet and good citizens are being daily insulted by these desperadoes, driven into the mountains, hiding to save their lives. This too, almost in sight of the garrison."

The Jumel Will case is up again in the New York courts in a new form. It seems as if the estates of deceased millionaires, no matter whether they leave direct heirs or not, are never to be let rest in this country as long as there is anything left of them. In the present instance the suit is brought by the next of kin to Stephen Jumel for the recovery of the property, which Madame Jumel conveyed to Mary Bownes, her own illegitimate child. The claim rests upon the allegation that the conveyance was made by the fraudulent perversion of a power of attorney given by Jumel to his wife. The complaint was filed in 1876, and the defendants have just made answer. The new suit has something of an international character, and the complainants are represented by eminent counsel, including ex-Senator Matt. H. Carpenter and the Marquis de Chambrun, solicitor to the French legation at Washington.

The release of Condon, the Fenian, in compliance with Mr. Welsh's wish, strikes the London *Truth* as "in all respects a most undignified and a highly improper surrender to the impudent pertinacity of the American Government, and one that will form a most inconvenient precedent on future occasions." The same paper says that the Greek who tried to blackmail Miss Slade by threatening to publish the love letters she had written to him, has been released from the prison to which he was justly sentenced at the intercession of the Sultan, adding that if the report is true the Condon incident has been outdone.

Boys and Tobacco.

Physicians are well agreed that the use of tobacco by growing boys is full of danger. Recent investigations—especially in France—have demonstrated that a whole train of nervous diseases are to be traced to this practice. If you want to stop growing, if you want to have a set of thieves that are like those of an invalid old lady, if you wish to grow feeble and thin, if you wish to grow sallow and puny—I do not know any better way than to smoke tobacco. It will make a drain of your nervous system which will be sure to tell after awhile. Let us hope that if a thousand boys read this, some of them will be saved from forming a filthy habit which most men regret.

WALLACE AND THE NATIONALS.

His Speeches in the Greenback Strongholds.

Frank Hughes and Wallace at Ashland on Friday.

Thursday night last Senator Wallace and Heister Clymer, addressed a great meeting of the miners and laborers of Shenandoah, Schuylkill county. They turned out in throngs, and there were large delegations from adjoining towns. Congressman Clymer spoke first at length, and his speech proved to be an argument according so well with the views of the county chairman of the National party, who was present, that he declared he and his party could vote to support those principles.

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Senator Wallace's speech was a severe arraignment of the Republican party. Though speaking in the open air, the Senator's voice was clear and strong, and he was heard declaiming at the extreme outer line of the large audience. He was accorded the closest attention from the beginning to the end of his remarks, and when he closed, the applause was deafening. Senator Wallace said:

There is something the matter. What is it? Who is to blame? What is and where is the remedy? The Republican party, which party has had full control of the Government for sixteen years, has brought ruin, degradation and disaster to the nation and to the people. This Republican party is still in power, and if perpetuated proposes to adhere to the policy that has brought you to the condition that you are now in. The Democratic party has had no control of the Government during all these years, and we men here to-night, representativs of the Democratic party, propose, if we should get control of the Government, to remedy the evils under which the country now suffers.

At this point a man suggested three cheers for Mason, and they were given with a will. Senator Wallace suddenly recollected that he was in the stronghold of the Greenbackers, and resumed his speech by saying:

I tell you, my Greenback friends, that you are only throwing stones at the houses of the persons who promise you any relief. The Democratic party is the only power that can ever under God's heaven bring you any relief, and it is foolish for you to attempt to put a new hen upon old eggs and expect to get chickens. I therefore appeal to you as citizens, whether you be Republicans, Greenbackers or Democrats, to stand by the Democratic party. It is the only party that can do anything for you. I appeal especially to those who have heretofore been taken away by the Greenback or fiat money craze. You, Greenbackers, what do you want? What do you propose? You propose to destroy the National bank notes. This is exactly what the Democratic party proposes to do. The Democratic party proposes to issue paper money by the government, based upon gold and silver coin and convertible into the same at the option of the holder. There is this difference between what you as Greenbackers, demand and what I, as a Democrat, and the Democratic party, demands. Your party declares that the government shall issue paper money, based upon nothing, or as your party puts it, on the wealth of the nation, and make it a full legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, never to be redeemed, but to be made money simply by the stamp of the government. The Democratic party and I in particular, deny now, as I always have denied, the right of the goverment to make paper money. The goverment has the right to issue promises to pay money, based upon gold and silver, and to be redeemed at some future time. An issue of the kind of money you propose would bring down upon you and the country a degree of distress, destitution and suffering to which that which you are now experiencing is no comparison.

The Senator then appealed to the crowd to stand by the Democratic party, as it was the only party that would increase their wages and give them study employment. He said that the Democrats had control of the House of Representatives and after the 4th of March would have control of the Senate, and no power under heaven could wrest it from them inside of twenty years. It was therefore useless to attempt to elect a new party. He spoke for about one hour, and was repeatedly cheered by the enthusiastic audience.

WALLACE AND HUGHES AT ASHLAND

Ashland, Schuylkill county, was ablaze with excitement on Friday night, Senator Wallace addressing a Democratic meeting, and Frank Hughes a National one. Both processions, headed by brass bands, passed each other on the main thoroughfare, and hooted at each other with great vigor. The Greenbackers yelled "Maine!" and the Democrats "Ohio!" It was feared that a riot would take place, but to their credit they passed into their respective districts without attempting any violence. Senator Wallace delivered a powerful speech, and was cheered with great enthusiasm. About fifteen hundred people paid him close attention. He said:

The people believe that the policy of John Sherman and the Republican Legislature is the cause of their distress, and they propose to change it. It is vicious; its results are far-reaching and against the best interests of a manufacturing people. The only remedy is a change of rulers and of policy. The Democracy have no responsibility for the policy. The fact and its results are the consequences of Republican rule. It is not true, as charged, that the Democracy aided in imposing this legislation upon the country. In the Senate but two Democrats voted for the National Bank act, whilst all the remainder voted against it. The act of 1869, which made payable in coin five hundred millions of bonds before payable in currency, and added twenty-seven per cent. to their value, was passed over the vote of every Democratic Senator, while but one Democratic member of the House voted for it. The demonetization of silver came from Republican committess of a Republican House and Senate, and was passed by them, and its remonetization was effected by almost a solid vote of the Democrats in either Senate or House. The Republicans voted for the Resumption statutes of 1875, and a Democratic House passed the bill for its repeal, which was defeated in the Senate. The platform of the Republicans dodges financial questions, but their campaign is on both sides of it. They unite with the Nationals in some sections and preach hard money in others. If they maintain their hold on power, it results from the action of Democrats who joined the Nationals. We will win Congress and the Legislature and the State ticket if we poll our own vote. Why join your enemies in perpetuating their ruinous policy? Why follow a financial theory that will not stand the test of the future or the present? We proclaim and will stand by our theory of a national circulating medium, uniform and safe, but it must be made exchangeable for coin. The credit of the Government is a valuable aid to this currency, but it is not the basis that commercial sense requires. We can float seven hundred millions of legal tenders and Treasury notes and save the interest of it to the people, but they must be bottomed on resumption and receipt for customs as well as on Government credit. My National friends, our lines converge; our cause is your cause; we cannot agree with your extreme doctrines, but your policy and ours require that Republican rule shall cease, and its ruinous policy be reversed. The fight is between Dill and Hoyt, economy and extravagance, Sherman's policy and a change. Democrats, once more to your tents.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A Greenback convention at Calvert Texas, was composed of sixty negroes and eight whites.

The study of politics is to be introduced into the Providence (R. I.) high school by compulsory extemporaneous debate once a week on subjects of State and national government.

United States Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who was supposed to be almost certain to be re-elected, is now confronted by two formidable antagonists, Representative Alexander H. Stephens and Mr. Herrchel V. Johnson.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr, is at San Francisco as the head man among the Board of Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, He, with his party, will visit Yosemite, the big trees, the geysers and otherwise frisk around.

The official statement of the vote in the Third Congressional district of Vermont show that the Democratic candidate received about 1,000 fewer votes than had been reported unofficially, and that Barlow, the Greenback man, lacks only 263 votes of a majority and an election over his two competitors.

The intense anxiety felt by several leading Democratic statesmen (in whose bonnets the king bee buzzes) for the recovery of Senator Thurman is now relieved. Dr. Garrett, the Senator's physician, says that he really never came across a man with such a solid constitution, for his age, as his patient has.

A picturesque and ornate account of a painting is printed in the Mobile (Ala.) *Advertiser*, which calls the subject, mainly, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States at Montgomery on the 18th of February, 1861, the greatest event in the history of the United States.

At a Democratic Congressional Convention in Newman, Georgia, the other day, a delegate when asked to withdraw his candidate answered.—"I know my business needs me. My fields are white with cotton; but I'll stay here in this Court House and be toted out piecemeal by the ants through the key hole before I'll give up."

More than 500 special Deputy United States Marshals were sworn in on Monday in New York, to assist in preserving the peace at the registration and election in that city. These men will be on duty at the places of registration on each day when the registry is being made, and also on election day. They will receive $5 a day for each day of such service. They have been selected almost exclusively from among those recommended by the Assembly District Republican associations.

The manner of highway robbery in the Black Hills is illustrated by the recent capture of a stage coach in which was gold worth $27,000. The treasure was in an iron safe, and guarded by five well-armed men. There were no passengers. The robbers first took possession of a log-house, binding and gagging the only inmate, and removed the mud from the chinks so that they could see and shoot through the openings. When the stage came along they fired from their ambush, killing two of the guards and seriously wounding another. The remaining two fled. The driver was bound. The robbers then opened the box with sledges and carried the gold away on horseback.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Nationals of the Delaware and Chester district have nominated a full ticket, with John Hubbard of Chester for Congress.

Hon. William J. Baer is making Democratic addresses in German in Cambria county in behalf of General Coffroth's election to Congress.

The Republicans of the Clearfield, Centre and Clinton Judicial District have decided to make no nomination for Judge. The Bellefonte *Republican* supports Judge Mayer.

The five anti-Cameron candidates for Representatives in Lawrence county have been reduced to three, and there are hopes the anti-Cameron vote will yet be consolidated on two candidates.

The Democratic conferees in the Lycoming and Montour Senatorial district have balloted 366 times without choice. Chalfant, McHenry and Jackson are the candidates, with two votes each.

It has been a long while since so many speakers have been on the stump in Pennsylvania as now. The local talkers have nearly all been called out, and the country school houses ring with eloquence.

The Democratic papers of the Fifteenth district are generally refusing to support the party nominee for Congress, Wm. H. Dimmick, and the *True Greenbacker* of Towanda, declines to support the Greenback candidate.

The Democratic Committee of McKean county met the other day to fill some vacancies on the ticket and made the following nominations: For member of assembly, Robert Gregg, of Bradford; for Prothonotary, John R. Brawley, of Bradford; for Auditor, Charles L. Bellows, of Aunin.

In the Tenth district, Hon. Samue A. Bridges, of Allentown, is announced as running as an independent high tariff candidate for Congress in the Tenth district. This will make three Democratic candidates in the field, while the Republicans have declined to make a nomin ation.

The Greene county Nationals have made nominations as follows: Assembly, D. H. Brewer of Dunkard township; Prothonotary, R. F. Parkinson; Clerk of Courts, William Hayes, Waynesburg; Register and Recorder, William Carpenter, Centre; Treasurer, Orvill Garrett; Commissioner, S. W. Litman, Dunkard; Auditor, Washington Farrell, Richhill.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* insists that the Democrats of the Eleventh district with their 8,000 to 10,000 majority shall stop feeling and quarrelling about a candidate for Congress and take up Charles R. Buckalew:

His nomination would be the cap sheaf in the rich harvest of Democratic hopes this fall. With Wallace in the Senate and a Democratic colleague elected to his support, Randall in the speaker's chair, and such men as Buckalew, Stenger and Curtin representing them on the floor of the House, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would hold a place second to none in the party of the nation.

90 Cents Only!

for a pair of Children's Boots. See new price list of G. D. Simen. oc12-19:W2t

"'TIS BETTER TO HAVE LOVED AND LOST."

BEREAVED.

Ah, wherefore must I weep when I but hear
The laugh and shout of happy girls and boys
Out in the street? There is no merry noise
Within this silent house—no children near.
My children are all dead. Yet 'tis not clear
And sure to me. The ghosts of my dead joys
Are all about me. Fancy half destroys
The sting of sorrow, though an icy fear
Freezes my heart. My happy girls both dead?
I cannot feel it so. Though in the ground
I saw them laid—the turf o'er each dear head—
I feel their presence—hear the pleasant sound
Of their sweet voices. Ah, should I awake
And lose those dear dream-children, then my heart would break!

CHILDLESS.

Death hath passed by the corn, ripe for the sheaf,
To blast my neighbor's blossoms. Bitterly
She weeps for her sweet girls. Yet there may be
A woe far deeper. Though these lives were brief,
They were all beauty. Before slow-paced Grief
Joy ever trips. Who mourns her lost, even she
Hath had to lose. The flower of memory
Gathers its fragrance 'neath hope's withered leaf.
From love's pure fountain gushes every tear
That falls for death. Still in the white moon mild
The dead sun softly shines. But O, how drear
The desolate desert where flower never smiled,
And fountain never gushed! My heart could bear
The loss of children, had I but had a child

CHARLES QUIET.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

The Docks of Liverpool—and Shipping Conveniences.

Through Wales to Ireland and the Lakes of Killarney.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND,
September 12, 1878.

THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

I spent two days amongst the Liverpool docks, and was well repaid for my time. The principal docks lie between Brunswick dock on the east and Canada dock on the west, including these two, and occupy a distance of five miles of river front upon the Mersey. They are immense basins walled with stone and communicating with each other by narrow passages over which draw bridges give passage to wagons and pedestrians. Each dock is allotted to a particular business, some to steam vessels, some to sailing ships; some to the Mediterrean trade, some to the Russian, and others to the Baltic and American. The Canada dock is devoted to lumber. A railing runs alongthe whole city side of their wharves and is used by the "Dock Omnibus Co." There are also "gridirons," upon which vessels are left high and dry by the tide, and thus allowed to receive slight repairs to those parts beneath the water line. Any person can visit these docks and pass without restriction through them and examine the mechanism by which the gates and bridges are worked. The whole presents a very animated and attractive scene, with perfect forests of masts rising from amid warehouses, in and around which are constantly moving great numbers of workmen; and heavily loaded wagons and trucks drawn by massive English horses pass to and fro, bearing away the wealth of nations.

One of the attractions of these docks is Princes Landing Stage. It consists of a platform nearly half a mile long, by eighty feet wide and nine feet deep, which floats upon large iron pontoons, and communicates with the shore by an immense floating bridge, which, with the platform, rises and falls with the tide. The granite walls on either side of this bridge are fine specimens of masonry. There are also six suspension bridges giving access to the landing stage. Two of those are glazed. Upon the stage are ferry houses and refreshment rooms, and the whole is used as a promenade by the men, women and children of all classes, and they can on all fine days be seen here, in various attitudes of enjoyment. Ferry boats run to Birkenhead, Seacombe, Egremont, and New Brighton; and a ride upon any one of these is very enjoyable.

THROUGH WALES TO HOLYHEAD.

On Tuesday morning I left Liverpool by the London and Northwestern Railway and at first, after the tunnel and cutting, passed through level fields but nearing Chester the country grew hilly and the slate of which the hills is formed was of various and bright colors. At Chester I took the Irish Mail and was soon gliding along at forty miles an hour. A short distance beyond Chester the road enters Wales, and in the bright morning the view was beautiful. Upon the left were lofty mountains opening beautiful views through occasional gaps, and on the right I caught exquisite glimpses of the Irish sea as its waters lay in the calm sunlight dotted with sails and tinged with many and ever-varying shades of color, while the gentle swell broke lazily upon the sands. At Flint I notice extensive mines of coal and lead with their accompanying buildings, and the ruined Flint castle, built upon a rock projecting into the sea. At Rhyl are bathing resorts. It is also the entrance to the vale of Clwyd, and the famous Mountain Snowden can on clear days be seen through the pass, but as a soft haze veiled the more distant peaks, I did not obtain a view of it. At Conway the Conway river is crossed by a tubular bridge similar to, but not so large as, the Menai Tubular bridge. Between Conway and Bangor the mountains approach the sea and at Penmaen Mawr, after passing through a tunnel, the railway is supported upon a sea wall; and is in places protected from danger of landslides by immense sheds. This was one of the works of the Stephenson's, and is an impressive monument to their skill and perseverance. Just before arriving at the Britannia bridge, a delightful view is seen upon the left, but in an instant the train darts into the gloomy recesses of the bridge and shuts it from me. This bridge is not beautiful, but it is grand and the stone work is of the same character; and the entire structure is another enduring reminder of the two distinguished men above referred to. From the bridge to Holyhead the scenery is uninteresting, as it consists mainly of flat, sandy plains covered with scanty vegetation. At Holyhead the train ran down upon a long pier and the passengers entered a large and swift paddle-steamer which soon was moving out over the waters of the Irish Sea. This piece of water earned a reputation for calmness on this particular afternoon, and about six o'clock the steamer landed at Kingstown, having for the previous hour afforded fine views of the Wicklow mountains, and latterly of the bold promonatory of Howth.

DUBLIN AND THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

A short railway ride, and I arrived in Dublin at the Westland Row Station, and rode by jaunting car to the Kingsbridge station, and having supped, took the train of the Great Southern and Western Railway for Mallow Junction. The ride was a night one of six hours' duration, but three young Englishmen occupied the same compartment and were of a social disposition, hence the time passed quickly; and at one o'clock the train stopped at Mallow Junction where I found a room, for which I had telegraphed, awaiting me at the Royal Hotel; but strange to say, no porter at the train to receive any one, and upon asking the reason it was explained by the remark, "shure, sir, we kep' the room *fur ye!*"

In company with my companions of the night, I took the early train to Killarney, arriving there at eleven o'clock. As I had seen the Upper Lakes and the Gap of Dunloe on my former visit, I decided to take another direction now, and mounting with my friends a couple of jaunting cars, drove as before along those smooth Irish roads, between neat stone walls surmounted by well trimmed hedges, over whose tops projected trees whose branches met over the way, and we stopped at length at the entrance to the Torc Cascade. Dismounting, we followed a winding path beside a rushing brook, and in a few minutes stood at the foot of the cascade, which came tumbling over black rocks from a lofty height, here broken into several parts, and each division of pure water changed to exquisite spray of pearly whiteness, and there lying in still pools of wondrous clearness. Yonder is a trickling streamlet which has wandered from its fellows, and tremulously seeks its way back amid the black rocks of the gorge, while ever is rising and echoing amid the wild glens, the loud roar of the falling water like unto the rush of a hurricane through a forest. All around are tall pines, but we climbed above these and were well repaid for our toil by the magnificent view which spread before us. Lough Lean and Muchross Lake were far below us gleaming like bright gems, and away beyond these extended the fair fields and lanes bordered in the distance by the Dingle mountains, while above us the rocky head of Torc towered in purple grandeur, and over all was the beautiful light of this most beautiful September afternoon. Those who have looked upon this same sweet landscape, will easily understand that it was with difficulty I ceased gazing, and turned my footsteps downward.

MUCKROSS ABBEY AND THE ISLANDS.

Remounting our cars we drove to the ruined Muckross Abbey, whose ivy-grown walls present a pleasing sight. Tombs are numerous, and some are of date more recent than the destruction of the Abbey. In the court-yard of the cloisters is an immense yew tree, of twelve feet circumference. The whole ruin tends to give peaceful quiet thoughts, and is an admirable place in which to pass an hour of reverie.

We then drove through the grounds of Mr. Herbert, the member of Parliament for the county, to Dinis Island. These grounds are kept in almost perfect order, and afford many fine views of the lakes. Crossing the Bricken bridge we found ourselves upon Dinis Island and left our cars for a boat upon the lake.

We next landed at Innisfallen Island, examined the ruins of an old Abbey, and wandered amid the trees and sweet recesses of the beautiful island. As we neared this island upon the lake I felt in perfect accord with Moore, when he wrote:

"Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell
In memory's dream that sunny smile,
Which o'er thee on that evening fell
When first I saw thy fairy isle."

The afternoon was cool and the air had that appearance so difficult to describe but so well-known to all lovers of our American autumn days, when there is a dreaminess in it and one experiences a sense of perfect calm. A few clouds sailed slowly overhead, just enough to give beautiful lights to the mountains, and were mirrowed in the unruffled bosom of the lake. Glena mountain, Torc, Eagles' Nest, The Toomies with Purple mountain just peeping over, all stood out solemnly against the sky and were kissed by the soft sunlight; while the dark recesses of the Horses' Glen contrasted strongly with Mangerton, whose towering summit had caught a wondrous glow of golden light which extended down to the heather heath upon its sides mingling gold and purple in ravishing splendor, and even distant peaks grew glorious in the passing light. As we floated slowly by, I yielded to the influences of the hour and drank in its beauties in long and copious draughts; while my companions at my side sang Irish songs appropriate to the place and hour, but even though they were well sung I would rather have floated on and given myself up entirely to thought amid the lovely scene. We glided on by islands whose rocky bases were curiously perforated with mimic caverns; and as the waters, disturbed by our oars, gurgled in and out of these, causing the reeds at the edge to rock lazily to and fro, the guides told weird legends of men who trod the midnight waves, and of mighty men who dwelt here long ago. At length we landed at Ross island, and once again I climbed the battlements of the ancient castle and enjoyed the lovely views which it commands.

EXCURSION TO THE COUNTRY.

Our "cars" failing to meet us here as arranged, we started to walk back to the hotel, but had only gone a short distance when we saw our delinquent Jehus approaching at a furious pace, and once mounted we were soon at our destination, where I bade my English friends farewell and went out to spend the night with an Episcopalian minister and his family, whose home is near Killorghin, and ten miles from Killarney, and who was awaiting me when I returned from my afternoon excursion. Mounted upon a car we hastened along the road, over a part of which I had traveled a month before, having in sight upon the left the mountains whose grand defile of Dunloe was plainly visible, and at whose bases I could even in the gathering gloom of evening, catch pretty glimpses of the lakes. We crossed the river flowing out of the lakes, then passed by a ruined castle and entered a vast and lonely moor, near the end of which we dismounted at my friend's home. The house was of stone, neatly whitewashed, of one story in height, and long and rambling,—the whole covered with a thatched roof. A stone wall, also whitewashed, surrounded the premises. Within art and music united with the culture of the inmates to render life pleasant upon this lonely moor; and one of the most pleasant recollections of my trip will be the evening spent at the glowing peat fireside of these kind and gifted friends. When the hours grew late I sought my room and ere retiring stood by the cottage window for a long time looking out over the moor which was lighted by the full moon; and in the stillness I recalled all those quaint Irish legends and superstitions, until the air seemed thick with these imaginary presences, and I would not have been in the least surprised to see elfin forms leer at me from amid the vine leaves by the sash, and I don't know how long I might have stood there in reverie, had not the exceedingly unromantic quack of a disturbed duck under my window, brought me back to the necessity of slumber; in which I was soon lost, and from which I rose early and refreshed. Clouds hung heavily in the sky trailing their tattered streamers over the tops of the mountains, and entirely concealing that of Carrantual, but ere long they rolled away, and my morning ride back to Killarney was delightful as I bowled along watching for all the pretty glimpses of landscape, (and they were many) and entertained by the driver who was a pleasant Irish boy of twenty, and had never been out of County Kerry in his life.

MALLOW TO CORK.

The ride from Killarney to Mallow was devoid of particular interest; and from Mallow I went on by the same train to Cork, noticing as we approached the city, the castle and groves of Blarney, and after passing through the long tunnel, stopped in the Glanmire station. I went again through the now familiar streets, and after taking lunch and making a few purchases, returned to the station and took the train for Queenstown. Blackrock Castle, and a square ruin completely covered with ivy were noticeable, but the green of Ireland was not so bright as when I first saw it five weeks since, for the Autumn time had come, and the russet hue was fast asserting itself, while an occasional tree made faint efforts to become crimson, and spoke to me of those glowing hues which deck our own autumnal forest, ours the rainbow at its brightest, and these the beautiful, though faint reflection. I arrived in Queenstown at three o'clock and remained until the following morning to await the Boston steamer.

CHARLES H. CARUTHERS.

BABY HAS GONE TO SCHOOL.

The baby has gone to school; ah me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day,
With the little "hindering thing" away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good-bye," to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away;
And turns with a sigh that is half relief,
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world
To battle with life alone,
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there,
Thrown down in careless haste
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced
If the housed were always as still as this
How could she bear the loneliness?

"ASHLAND."

The House and Home Life of Gallant Harry Clay.

Mrs. Clay Always Consulted in the Great Man's Duel's.

[George W. Ranck in the Lexington Transcript.]

Ashland, the old Kentucky home of Henry Clay, is one of our national shrines. With it the hero-worshiper is never disappointed, for its natural charms are fully equal to its historic associations. Mr. Clay himself had no small opinion of the place. Writing to a friend on one occasion, he said: "I am in one respect better off than Moses. He died in sight of and without reaching the Promised Land. I occupy as good a farm as any that he would have found if he had reached it, and 'Ashland' has been acquired not by any hereditary descent, but by my own labor." He did not over-estimate his home, for it was located in the center of one of the fairest regions upon earth, a region famous for the remarkable fatness of its soil; a Canaan flowing with milk and honey and whisky; a land whose horses outshine in blood and speed the classic steeds of Thessaly.

"Ashland" comprises about three hundred and thirty acres of "bluegrass" land, and is situated about a mile from the limits of the very peculiar old city of Lexington, on a finely macadamized road leading to the town of Richmond, where in 1862 the Federals under General Nelson were defeated by the Confederates under General E. Kirby Smith. When Mr. Clay bought the land, in 1805, it costs him $2,600. For half a century the work of improving this estate went on under the personal direction of Mr. Clay or his thrifty wife, until it became as beautiful and varied a picture of lawn, field and pasture, blue-grass woodland and ornamental grounds as the eye need wish to rest upon. The short carriage road from the main entrance of the mansion is through a curving avenue of tall pines and broad leafed Catalpas. In front of the house is a view of "Woodlands," once the superb homestead of Mr. Irwin, a son-in-law of Mr. Clay. Beyond its magnificent forest trees are seen the church spires of Lexington, and looming up in the distant cemetery is the monument erected by Kentucky to the "Sage of Ashland."

In the rear of the mansion is a lovely lawn carpeted with that rich, velvety grass, which Kentucky alone produces. Another refreshing sketch of forest land whose noble trees are the pride of Ashland, closes the view in this direction. On the left are the stables of "Mansfield," the home of John M. only surviving child of Henry Clay. John is getting grizzly now, but his passion for thoroughbreds is still as warm and as emphatically expressed as of yore. Every turfman has heard of his "Daniel Boone," "Kentucky," and other horses. The view on the right of Ashland embraces several other stock farms, upon one of which was bred that world renowned king of race horses, "Lexington." Such are the surroundings of the home of "Harry" of the West." Only a sheet of water is needed to make the landscape perfect.

The mansion so long occupied by Mr. Clay and his family was, so to speak, a two story brick with one story wings, roomy and comfortable enough, but quite plain. Its principal interior adornments were mementoes and testimonials from his friends and political admirers. A large oil painting of Washington and his family, presented by Mr. Johnson, of North Carolina, covered almost one entire side of his parlor. It was while inspecting this picture that Count Bertrand, the devoted attendant of the prisoner of St. Helena, drew a parallel between Washington and Napoleon so favorable to his imperial master as to cause Mr. Clay to exclaim, "Ah, Count, don't forget the *Morale* of our man." Here also, was the bust of Boliver, sent to Mr. Clay in 1827; the freedom of the city of New York; a silver pitcher from the ladies of Tennessee, a silver vase three feet high, presented by gold and silver artisans of New York in admiration of his protective efforts; and two oil paintings drawn by his colleagues, Messrs. Russell and Adams, at an art raffle in Ghent, during the negotiations closing the war of 1812.

Mr. Clay generously proposed to win the paintings from his brother Commissioners at cards. The pictured pasteboards were produced and shuffled, and in a few minutes Mr. Russell had lost his prize, and soon after old John Quincy, who had selected the elegant game of "seven-up," had to part with his. In addition to the articles already named, Mr. Clay was presented with a family carriage, which is still to be seen in Lexington; a massive gold medal, received only a few months before his death; a gold snuff-box, said to have belonged to Frederick the Great; agricultural implements; fine liquors and various handsome articles of plate, china, cutlery and home manufacture. The souvenirs are now scattered among relatives and friends. Mr. Clay's library at Ashland, while it was of respectable size, was not large, owing mainly to his long residence in Washington.

Mr. Clay's life and habits at home reminded one of a well-to-do English country gentleman. He rose early and bathed, shaved and took a horseback ride every morning. He was exceedingly neat in his dress, and on all occasions wore the inevitable swallow tail coat, which is reproduced in all Hart's statues of him. Although he frequently entertained distinguished persons of all nations at Ashland, it was always done with a plain and simple elegance. He never attempted display. His was "a good Kentucky table," and that was all. He thought it good enough for any one, as it most certainly was. His hospitable board was mainly supplied from his own farm, which furnished him the richest cream, milk and butter, from cows of prized pedigrees; bacon and Southdown mutton; fruits and vegitables of all kinds; poultry and substantial luxuries. The very "pone" of bread, and the smoking "pan-cake" that gracad his table came from his own corn and wheat fields. His wines were Sherry, Madeira and Port, pale Sherry being his favorite.

But the attraction of Mr. Clay's table was not its rich and jucy viands; the wonderful orator was himself the great dish. His guests feasted upon his eloquent words, while the Southdown grew cold before them. It was thus that he entertained Lafayette, the Earl of Derby, Daniel Webster, Mr. Lowndes, Lord Morpeth, President Monroe, General Bertrand, Van Buren, Harriet Martineau, M. Politica, the Russian Minister, and host of others. But Mr. Clay could not claim all the credit for being able to thus bountifully feed his guests. Here the great energy, good sense and management of his wife comes in. What Ashland would have been but for Mrs. Clay, the good Lord only knows, for her husband was at the capital of the nation more than half his time. She attended to everything, including five sons, who, according to their old teacher, Amos Kendall, were not the meekest lambs that gamboled at Ashland.

She managed the farm with its crops and live stock, her household affairs, a large family of children, and not a few negro servants, so well as to assist largely in keeping up Mr. Clay's fortune, which was constantly subjected to heavy drains. She often pulled the finest of her vegetables with her own hands, and sent them, with butter, milk and fruit, regularly to market to be sold. She often said, "My children laugh at me for selling such things, but they never object to the money I get for them." Her treatment of her slaves will be judged from her custom of rewarding them at the close of the week in proportion to their industry and good conduct. Saturday evening at Ashland, with the "darkeys," was synonymous with Mrs. Clay's business table covered with little piles of silver money. She was always kept well posted about her husband's business and private affairs, and she was so "skunky" that Mr. Clay always consulted her before fighting a duel. The wife of "the Great Commoner" cared nothing for general and fashionable society, and it was fortunate, under the circumsrances, that she did not.

The shady walks of Ashland, the arrangement of its shrubbery and foliage trees, and many other features of the place, indicated the tastes of its illustrious master. Many of the handsome trees that now adorn the place were planted either by his own hand or under his personal supervision. He loved them and he loved to cultivate them, and his example had no little to do with the development and spread in Kentucky of the taste for ornamental trees, plants and grounds. He was a wide awake and progressive farmer, and everything in agricultural science was watched by him with interest. He sent for some guano as soon as it began to attract attention. He tried to raise and introduce the splendid Japan plum and the valuable live oak, but the climate was against him. He experimented in water-rotting Kentucky hemp, in his anxiety to make it equal to the fine Russian article which occupies so large and rich a place in commerce.

The remains of the tanks he used are still to be seen at Ashland. Mr. Clay was concerned in the first large importation of fine cattle from England to Kentucky, which occurred at the close of the war of 1812. His blooded cattle and horses were his special pride, and were often exhibited at the Lexington agricultural shows. When there were guests at Ashland the first thing he did after dinner was to offer them cigars, and the next was to say, "Come, gentlemen, and see my stock." Mr. Clay was exceedingly fond of flowers, and every morning his favorite rose, the Luxemburg, was laid upon his plate. He loved children and was often seen riding around the Ashland grounds with a little urchin perched upon the horse in front of him. Of course he liked dogs. Everybody has seen the picture of him with a dog at his feet, and many of his old friends will remember his shepherd dogs that used to water the cows at Ashland.

Clay's home has been hallowed by marriages, births and deaths in the family of the departed Statesman, and by other events of special interest. In its little parlor in the summer of 1847, in the presence of his family, Henry Clay was baptized according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his wife had long been a member. The water used on that solemn and beautiful occasion was contained in a magnificent cut glass vase that had been presented to Mr. Clay by some gentlemen of Pittsburgh. A Bust of General Harrison, crowned with a chaplet of withered flowers; a potrait of Mr. Clay's greatly beloved daughter, who had gone to her rest, and a picture of that gallant son who had but lately fallen at Buena Visita, were among the silent witnesses of the scene. A few short summers more, and the now Christian Statesman closed his brilliant earthly career, and was borne back to the home he had made famous. His body reached the gate of Ashland after the night shadows had gathered upon it, and fuueral torches where used to dispel the gloom of the leafy avenue leading to the house. And there under his own roof tree for the last time reposed the worn frame of the "Cicero of the West." In a few hours he was followed to the grave by the largest concourse ever seen in Lexington.

In accordance with Mr. Clay's expressed wishes, Ashland went into possession of his son James, who espoused the Confederate cause, and died in Canada in '64. The family mansion which was considered none too safe to live in during the last year of Mr. Clay, soon became so insecure that James erected in its stead the elegant house that now graces the old homestead. The present building stands on the foundation of the former one, and is built on the same plan. It has a more handsome and modern dress than the old one, but in other respects it is almost a *fac simile* of it. The general appearance of Ashland is unchanged The locust avenue, the favorite walk of Mr. Clay, where he "thought up" some of his most celebrated speeches; the dairy where Mrs. Clay continued through half a hundred years to keep her milk and butter; the old pigeon house; the cottage; cabins, walks and trees, are still as they were in the orator's lifetime, and it is to be hoped will remain unchanged and undisturbed for many generations to come. The very fine wood work of the new house was made from the old ash trees which grew upon the place, and gave to the farm its particularly appropriate name. A part of Ashland, covered with splendid forest trees, was a battle ground during the late civil war. A fight took place there between the Federals and "John Morgan's men." How strange the Providence that called the fiery waves of war up to the very threshold of him who made such gigantic efforts to keep back the awful tide.

THE METHODIST PARSON

Elected to Congress in the Indianapolis District.

His Sensible Speech in Response to a Serenade.

Rev. Dr. De La Matyr, elected to Congress by the Democrats and Nationals in the Indianapolis district over John Hanna, a Greenback Republican, was serenaded at Indianapolis on Friday night, and spoke to an immense audience from the Grand Hotel. The speaker began by saying that he rejoiced with his friends, because the cause in which they had succeeded was the cause of righteousness. "In all the speeches I have made in the canvas I was not quite certain of the result, but I am now. We have won the battle without stooping to a mean act. I have not come down from the high plane upon which a Christian gentleman should stand. The people have stood together, and not allowed any question of religion to divide them. Mr. Hanna boasted that the Catholic votes would be arrayed against me, and great efforts were made to awaken a prejudice in the hearts of that large class of Christians; but in all localities where they were the strongest my majority was increased. The Twenty-fifth ward turned up 383 majority for the Methodist preacher. This result is significant, showing as it does that the people are resolved to keep Church and State seperate. The statement that the Catholics can be transferred solidly is false. I appreciate what my Catholic fellow-citizens have done, and thank them for it. My enemies also tried to create a feeling against me on account of my known temperance views, and many fanatics went into moral spasms because I made a speech at a beer garden; but they failed to state that I said then and there I was a temperance man, and asked the people if they would not sooner be represented by a temperance man than those who would get drunk and leave their work to be done by a colored man?

"We rejoice to-night because of the victory of the people over a ring, a monopoly which has brought distress and vice all over the land. Republican legislation is being rebuked by the people. The Republican party has failed to do anything to keep pace with the progress which the country was making, but have stopped it all. If we pay our debts we must work, and the party in power has destroyed the industry of the country. We are opposed to the legislation of the Republican party, and there should be no division in our ranks. All who are fighting for principle, Nationals and Democrats, should stand shoulder to shoulder in the good work. We must combine against the enemy. We have not closed the campaign. The battle must go on until we have gained the victory. The people of the land must rule it; and, when they combine, oppression goes down before their mighty will. I lived in New York when Tweed was at the zenith of his power, and I say to you that he was not as infamous as the Republican managers who corrupted by open purchase the election last Tuesday, and I hope the Courts will turn the key on those who bought men's votes. I did not seek the honor, but I accepted it when proffered."

Preparing Impromptu Speeches.

[New York Evening Post.]

The fine speeches of Lord Dufferin, which read as if they were delivered extemporaneously, are really prepared and committed to memory with the greatest care. He works out a speech generally in the morning, and dictates it to his shorthand writer, who then transcribes his notes upon large sheets of foolscap, writing on every second line, and leaving a margin of half the page. The extended manuscript is then returned to Lord Dufferin, who improves his composition until sometimes scarcely a word of the original conception remains. The amended copy is returned to the secretary, who makes a fresh transcription. This in turn undergoes a revision, and a third, and often a fourth and a fifth, transcription will be ordered, until Lord Dufferin is satisfied. Then he reads and repeats his periods over slowly, walking up and down, and reciting paragraph by paragraph. A reply in Greek which he made to the professors of M'Gill University when he was given a degree took him more than a week in its composition. It excited wonder and admiration in Canadian and English learned circles as a piece of off-hand scholarship.

The Yellowstone as a Trout Stream.

[Letter to the Cleveland Leader.]

At every halt along the river everybody would fish or paw around among the beautiful pebles over which the river flowed for specimens. In both instances the reward for one's trouble was sure to be most satisfactory. The trout, whitefish and grayling took the grasshopper bait that were thrown them with the greatest avidity. This may seem strange with regard to the whitefish, as their reputation on the great lakes for tackling the hook is not the best, yet they prove better biters than the trout. General Sherman, in his report on on the National Park, says that he does not believe there is a finer trout stream in the world than the Upper Yellowstone. As far as our experience goes it is certainly an ellegant river for fishing. I doubt if any in the country will surpass it in the numbers of its fish, although Lake Superior and all its northern tributaries and most of the larger trout streams of New England and Canada contain larger and more gamesome fish.

BE ON TIME; for prevention is better than cure. All Coughs and Colds and such affections of the throat and lungs as lead to consumption are cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

BUDGET OF CRIME.

A Negro Rapist Lynched in Tennessee.

Murder in Kentucky and Judge Lynch in Ohio.

A RAPIST LYNCHED IN TENNESSEE.

FRANKLIN, October 8.—The lynching of John Thomas, colored, on Sunday night, was one of the most exciting events ever known in this section. He had committed a foul outrage on the little daughter of Jas. Shannon. He was pursued and surrounded by the mob. The Sheriff ran up, seized him and said: "Gentlemen, he is my prisoner; stand back." But they made a rush at the Sheriff and ordered him to stand aside.

They forcibly took the man away, when a yell of satisfaction went up from the assembled hundreds.

Down to the road they went pell-mell to greet the successful pursuers. They moved slowly along the road. It was agreed with out word that he should die speedily on the roadside. Just within a field they came to a large oak with horizontal limbs outstretched. In profound silence they dismounted and went over the fence.

"Who's bossing this job?" coolly asked the prisoner, a likely young mulatto about twenty years old.

"We are all bosses," said one.

"Are you going to let me hang all night?" inquired he.

"We are going to let you hang until buzzards eat you up."

"All right, then, go ahead," he remarked, with the most perfect sang froid.

"Don't you want to pray?" asked one.

"Yes."

"Then get at it."

He knelt at the foot of the tree, attempted to pray, but his head continually turned from his devotions to watch the preparations around him. When he had knelt five minutes he sprang up, and signified his readiness to be hanged.

"What have you to say?"

"Nothing, only I did rape the child."

"What did you do it for?"

"Because I could not help it."

Several attempts were made to shoot him, but they were prevented. He confessed in full; gave all the revolting particulars; showed no signs of fear or remorse.

"You are going to hang me," he said. "I want you to remember there is a Judgment Day. I wish it was here now."

"It will be here, so far as you are concerned, very quickly."

"Why didn't you hang Bill Youngman and them other boys, who raped a negro girl some time ago?" he asked.

(The boys he mentioned were colored, and had been tried but acquitted.)

"'Cause she was dar own color, and if you had stuck to your own color dey wouldn't a teched you," replied Dave Crawford, a colored man. The last words the doomed man spoke were:

"Don't let me hang all night, but gimme to my folks."

A man mounted the tree, the hangman's noose was placed around the negro's neck, a handkerchief tied over his face and his hands tied. He was placed on a horse and the animal driven from under the tree, and soon John Thomas was dangling in the air.

Silently the crowd looked on, drew a long breath and rode away. The verdict of the jury was: "He came to his death at the hands of the citizens."

After leaving the tree we went in search of the father who had suffered, and found him lying exhausted in a fence corner. We listened with bated breath to the story of his horrible wrong. The crime had been done several days before, though the child, five years old, had received severe, but not dangerous injuries, she had through fear concealed her wrongs, until discovered by her mother.

AN OLD MAN AND HIS SISTER SHOT AT THEIR DOOR.

RICHMOND, KY., October 8.—A foul and fiendish assassination occurred near Bear Wallow, in this county, twelve miles from this place, on Friday night last, about twelve o'clock. Thomas Stewart, a plain and honest farmer in that neighborhood, was disturbed by a noise in his yard. He got out of bed and went outside the house to learn the cause of the disturbance. He had proceeded but a short distance when he was fired upon by unknown parties in the dark. He fell to the earth, uttering loud cries for help. He was heard by an old-maid sister, who slept in an adjoining room to his own, and she rushed out with a light in her hand to discover what the matter was. Almost instantly the crack of another gun was heard, and Miss Annie Stewart fell dead upon the door step. Thomas Stewart is also dangerously wounded, and in all probability cannot recover. After the shooting the murderers disappeared, and up to this hour it is a profound mystery who perpetrated the foul murder.

Thomas Stewart and his sister are two old people, who had lived together a number of years, and were not known to have an enemy upon the earth. They were poor, and no one can conjecture the motive the fiends could have had in this double assassination. The officers have gone to-day to the neighborhood and are seeking to ferret out the murderers.

LYNCH LAW IN OHIO.

EATON, OHIO, October 8.—One year ago, Darke county vigilantes summoned a suspected thief from his house at Palestine, and when standing in front of his wife, shot him dead. Several other men were warned by the vigilance committee to leave the county. About a month ago Stephen Whade, a colored man, fifty years of age, received notice to leave Darke county within thirty days, or suffer the vengeance of the committee, as he was strongly suspected of being a member of the same gang of thieves so terribly punished a year ago. Whade heeded not the warning, but declared he would defend himself if attacked by the lawless band. About ten o'clock last Saturday night there was an unusual commotion in the quiet streets of the little hamlet of Tampico, four miles from Palestine, for from various cross roads came singly and in squads silent horsemen, until in an adjacent grove half a hundred or more had congregated.

Then the supposed leader of these unknown cavalrymen in a low voice issued orders: the men quickly masked and otherwise disguised themselves, and each man with a gun or a revolver rode out into the road, where they were numbered off, and four officers rode at the side of the column which moved out to the lonely house of Whade.

When the leader, after summoning the negro to open the door, and being refused admittance, said: "Your time is up; come out and pay the penalty for your crimes." Whade attempted to escape by a window from the front of the house, when the command "Everybody aim, now; one, two, three, fire," was given, and a perfect volley poured through the window.

Whade fell a horribly mangled corpse. The house bears the appearance of having withstood a regular siege, the windows through which they fired being entirely demolished.

The neighborhood has suffered much, and there has been considerable loss of stock and grain, and other depredations committed. Farmers have been terrorized to prevent prosecution of suspected criminals.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

NORRISTOWN, PA., October 8.—On the 15th of last month the dead body of Wm. Bradly was found on the Reading Railroad, near Phœnixville, with the head severed from the body. It was reported that the man had been killed by a coal train, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. It has now come to light that the engineer of the train which ran over Bradly found the body cold, and evidences of having been severed with a knife or sharp instrument. He reported the circumstances to police officers, who said they would investigate the affair. A colored man named Matthews has made a confession to a coal and iron police, implicating another man as having killed Bradly and laid the body on the railroad track to cover up the crime. He states that Bradly and another man in question were paying their attentions to a young lady who preferred Badly as her choice. This enraged the other so that he resolved to kill Bradly. On the night of the picnic at Valley Forge, in company with Matthews, he followed Bradly on his way home from the picnic and murdered him, cutting his throat with a knife. They then dragged his body on to the railroad. Matthews says that it troubled him so continually that he had to confess it. All the other parties will be arrested in a few days. There is great excitement over the affair.

A GREAT WHEAT MART.

Toledo and Its Grain Receipts and Shipments.

A Description of the Largest Grain Elevator in the World.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

TOLEDO, O., October 5.—This city contains many features of interest to a stranger, and I confess that my impressions in regard to its extent, the nature of its trade and its importance as a commercial center were vague and imperfect, and I was not prepared to see the many acres of ground covered with cars loaded with the products of the west, or, having discharged their freight, waiting their time to return for a fresh supply.

THE CITY AND ITS COMMERCE.

The city is spread over a large surface, but the commerce is concentrated into a very small comparative area and the arrival, departure and making up of trains appears to the unpracticed eye more like the confused maneuvres, of a mass of angle-worms, rather than a carefully devised and faithfully executed plan, working harmoniously under an acknowledged leader. The busy tugs towing the immense ships to and from the elevators, give a variety to the scene and serves to impress one with the vast extent and complications of knowledge and skill necessary to carry out commercial enterprises. The elevators are to me the greatest novelties and consequently the most interesting features in this system or combination.

LARGEST ELEVATOR IN THE WORLD.

The great Wabash Elevator is said to be the largest in the world. One in Illinois and another near Baltimore claim to be as large, but the people here insist that the Wabash will hold more bushels of wheat than any of the others.

I paid it a visit yesterday and was much gratified with what I saw. It is situated on the harbor, where the cars come along on one side to unload and the largest craft on the lakes can come to its wharf on the other side and receive their cargoes. Its dimensions are 300 feet long, 145 feet high by 100 feet in width. I first went on the north side and out on the dock. Two vessels were loading for Buffalo, one with corn and the other with wheat. I then went over to the west side and saw them unloading wheat from a train of cars. On the north side of this building is the only flight of stairs by which the several floors, the bins, the scales, the receivers, &c., &c., and the roof can be reached. I accordingly went to this side again and ascended the stairs. I landed on the floor at the top of the grain bins, which are all open at the top so that you can look down in each. A ladder extends from the bottom to the top of each bin. Their dimensions are each about 10x20x100 feet, with a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet, or say 16,000 bushels. Suppose a car load of ten tons will carry 350 bushels of wheat, and that an ordinary train consists of eighteen loaded cars, then two of these bins would contain as much wheat as could be hauled in five trains of cars. While on my tour of inspection one of the attendants informed me that great caution was necessary, as several persons had fallen through carelessness into the bins, and been smothered or bruised to death. The hint was sufficient, and I pursued my observations with due care. My next tour upwards brought me to the weighing department.

WEIGHING THE GRAIN.

This whole floor is devoted to the row of scales for weighing the grain. Up to the next floor brought me to the receivers, where all the grain is delivered before being weighed and sent to the bins. On this floor is a line of shafting 300 feet in length, running all the buckets for the elevator. This shafting is moved by a pully ten feet in diameter, made of iron covered with paper. This pully is connected with a similar pully twenty feet in diameter in the basement. The motion is transferred from the latter by means of a belt made of one piece of rubber 300 feet long by forty-two inches wide and ⅝ inch think, running to the smaller pully in the receiving room.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF TOLEDO.

I took the opportunity of the elevation to get a bird's-eye view of Toledo and its surroundings. The view embraced the city upon the one side, with the level country to the north stretching up towards and into Michigan; eastwardly is the bay and Lake Erie, to the southward and westward lies valley of the Maumee and the fields and forests of the once dreaded Black Swamp.

Down, down we went these interminable stairs, but this time accompanied by the belt, which in the ascent I had not deemed worthy of notice. The description and introduction had made an agreeable impression upon me, and being within touching distance the whole way down, we became quite familiar, and on my part I felt all the respect due to so great and useful traveler.

LOADING VESSELS.

I visited the engine room and the vessel loaded at the wharf. This vessel had a carrying capacity of 40,000 bushels of wheat, or more than six train loads of cars on a railroad, and had a crew of only fifteen men all told. To carry this amount of freight on a railroad, the trains with their engines, tenders and cabooses would occupy standing three-quarters of a mile of track and not less than thirty train men, and would require, in motion, say six miles of track room. The contrast is very great between the quiet motion of this vessel, moved by a summer breeze upon a placid sea, and the puffing, rattle and commotion of six freight trains on a twenty foot grade.

Your correspondent found himself crammed with incidents and reflections, and covered with something less than a car load of elevator dust. He is under many obligations to the officers and attendants of the elevator and to the Captain of the vessel for attentions, for which he tenders through you his thanks. E. D. W.

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Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1878.

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OF THE

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THE New York *Sun* says that THURMAN and BLAINE will be lively candidates in 1880.

WE do not want an irredeemable currency, nor a currency on which we have to pay interest.

WE are authorized by the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to announce that General WARNER of Ohio, just elected to Congress from the Marietta district, will speak in Washington, Pa., on the 22d, Pittsburgh 23d, Sharon 24th, Erie 25th, and Titusville 26th.

THE Cameronians are in great distress about the Beaver, Lawrence and Washington Congressional district. The Republican candidate is now engaged in visiting each voter at home---a sort of evangelizing campaign, which was never considered necessary in old times, when an assured Republican triumph was in order.

THE case of ACKLEN, the Democratic Congressman from Louisiana, is a very queer one. The Committee of Democrats he invited to examine the recent scandal against him, have reported he should withdraw from the ticket, while a Committee of Republicans have acquitted him. ACKLEN says he will stick.

THE Republican Nationals in Ohio were only playing party. JOHN THOMPSON says: "The men who struck were Democrats, the others went back where they originally belonged, and in many instances were paid for so doing." Let our Democrats look about them who are now in the greenback ranks and they will see some suspicious movements among the Republicans already.

THE Supreme Court has decided against the power of Governor HARTRANFT to appoint Hon. S. B. BENTLEY of Lycoming, a Common Pleas Judge for the new County of Lackawanna; and directed a *mandamus* to issue to the Luzerne Judges to organize the several Courts of the new county, which was cut off from Luzerne. This decision sustains the view the Constitution is not self-enforcing, but that legislation is necessary in the creation of a new judicial district.

GOV. TILDEN is preparing a statement giving a denial broad enough to cover every allegation made against him in connection with the cypher dispatches. SAMUEL J. will have something worth reading. We may be sure of that. He is a master of the art. It would be well if a statement could be got from HAYES as to the pensions, amounting to over $100,000 annually, he has allotted to the Florida and Louisiana knaves, from SHERMAN and NOYES down to the JENKS. There was no break off in his negotiations with the rogues.

SIXTEEN ringsters are before the people of Allegheny county as Republican candidates for the Legislature, who are privately pledged to vote for DON CAMERON for United States Senator. Yet not one of these candidates has the manliness to openly declare they will vote for CAMERON. They refuse to declare their position; but want to sneak into the Legislature on false pretenses to vote for their lord and master. Yet four out of five in Allegheny county are opposed to CAMERON'S election; and this fact constitutes the reason they are to be cheated.

THE Judges in Philadelphia are pruning the fraudulent registrations of the Republican assessors at a furious rate. Several thousand names have already been dropped and the whole number of illegal registrations is estimated at *forty thousand!* The judges have indicated that rascally assessors will be proceeded against criminally. The important point is to have the registrations corrected before election, and there is hardly time for this. Judge LUDLOW said on Saturday last;

"It is very important that the great object for which we convened the court shall be reached and the lists thoroughly purged. In the midst of no little excitement we shall reserve questions which may involve the liberty of the citizens until we can deliberately and carefully survey the field of action. Then, if necessary, we will act, and not until that time."

GOVERNOR WADE HAMPTON advises the Southern delegates to the next National Democratic Convention to proclaim that the South is not fighting for place or power, but for the success of the Democratic party, and therefore, though having a right to ask for the second place on the ticket on account of her electoral strength, prefers that both the President and the Vice President be taken from the North and Northwest. This, he is confident, will convince the country that the Southern Democracy are disinterested and sincere, and will cause the North and Northwest to redouble their efforts to elect the Democratic candidates. WADE HAMPTON has a remarkably level head, and does not propose to supply the enemy with ammunition. Still people are talking of HENDRICKS and HAMPTON, and THURMAN and HAMPTON. We dont hear much mention of a TILDEN ticket.

How the Nationals and Democrats run in Indiana is illustrated by the vote of Dr. DE LA MATYR, elected to Congress from Indianapolis by a union of the two parties. The vote in Marion county was as follows:

De La Matyr	11,224
Hanna	10,724
De La Matyr's majority	500

On State candidates there were three tickets in the field, Democratic, National and Republican. The vote was as follows for Secretary of State:

Shanklin, Democrat	9,462
Jones, National	2,123
	11,585
Moore, Republican	10,641

MOORE'S plurality over the Democratic candidate was 1,179; Greenback and Democratic vote over Republican vote 944. This was one of the Greenback strongholds of the State, where BEN BUTLER and FRANK HUGHES spoke in advocacy of separate action. The figures tell their own story.

THE New York *Times*, which is described as "the leading Republican journal of the United States"—and it is—does not manifest that great degree of jubilation over the recent elections which caused the Pittsburgh *Gazette* to air its coon; the coon that came out too soon and stayed too long, as the boys are singing. The *Times* sees the point which the *Gazette* carefully avoids, that the control of the National House of Representatives is of vastly more importance than the election of a member of the Board of Public Works in Ohio. Referring to the loss of Congressmen in Ohio, and the break in the Iowa delegation, the *Times* says:

"Such are the principal results of Tuesday's work, and with these before the country it is marvelous that the Republican leaders and Republican journalists can go on prating about victory, and pointing to the vote as proof that the worst of the evil is over. Two States have been lost in Congress and a third has been barely saved, and still we hear of rejoicing! Instead of the thirty votes which the Republicans have in this House from the three States in question, they will have twenty-one in the next. Does this prove that the danger is past? Or, taking the new House as far as elected, the party—a minority in the present House—is deprived of twelve members. Is it safe on this showing to boast and shout as though great triumphs had been achieved?"

We invite the *Gazette* to take these suggestions into its most prayerful consideration.

THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY

In addition to making it certain that the Democrats will control the next House of Representatives, and that both houses of Congress will be in accord on the question of substituting greenbacks for National bank notes, the October elections, by which the majorities of the Indiana and Ohio delegations are reversed may be said to settle still another important point. In case the election of President should by any combination of events be thrown into the next House of Representatives, the Democrats will have a majority of States, each entitled to one vote, unless the run of luck for the Republicans on the 5th of November should surpass all expectation. The following table gives the political status of all the States in the present House, except those in italics which have been changed by the recent elections:

Democratic.	*Republican.*	*Divided.*
Alabama,	*Colorado,*	California,
Arkansas,	Illinois,	Florida.—
Connecticut,	Iowa,	
Delaware,	Kansas,	
Georgia,	Maine,	
Indiana,	Massachusetts,	
Kentucky,	Michigan,	
Louisiana,	Minnesota,	
Maryland,	Nebraska,	
Mississippi,	New Hampshire,	
New Jersey,	New York,	
North Carolina,	Pennsylvania,	
Oregon,	Rhode Island,	
Ohio,	Vermont,	
South Carolina,	Wisconsin.—16.	
Tennessee,		
Texas,		
Virginia,		
West Virginia.—20.		

The Democrats have gained Indiana, Oregon and Ohio, and the Republicans have gained Colorado. Of the two divided States the Democrats may fairly expect to carry Florida, which would give them twenty-one votes in the House out of thirty-eight. California may go either way. The Republicans have a bare majority of one in the present delegation from New York, and the Democrats have one in that from New Jersey. Both of these States may be reversed next month. In order to acquire a majority the Republicans would have to win New Jersey and the divided States of California and Florida, and to take Connecticut from the Democratic to the divided column. In other words, they would have to gain every possible vote, because the majorities in all the States but those named sre either positively Democratic or Republican.

We may therefore set it down as a settled fact that, should the election of President two years hence go to the House of Representatives, the Democrats will be in a position to elect their candidate in a vote by States. The Senate being Democratic, will elect the Democratic candidate for Vice President as a matter of course.

DELANEY'S AFFIDAVIT FACTORY.

The *Gazette*, in violation of Recorder QUAY'S injunction to steer clear of charging DILL with Know Nothingism, returns to the charge and says there are affidavits in existence conclusively showing DILL was "a leading member of the order;" that he made Know Nothing speeches, and wrote editorials "some of them of the most bitter character." We presume the affidavits are of the get-up of DELANEY, HARTRANFT'S lackey, who was the go-between in the trade with JACK KEHOE in 1875 for the MOLLIE MAGUIRE vote; a proceeding that will dishonor HARTRANFT, coupled with his leneiency to JACK KEHOE, in defiance of the action of all the courts of the Commonwealth and the State Board of Pardons, as long as the history of the Commonwealth exists. But why don't the Ring managers let us see these affidavits. The *Catholic Standard* boasted loudly of having access to them, but seems to have discovered the infamous character of their concoctors, and is ashamed to produce them. Where are they?

Know Nothingism culminated in its greatest strength in 1854, and went out in a galloping consumption in 1855. The Democratic party polished it off, and sent it to a dishonored grave. It was resurrected as Republicanism, and the old Know Nothing leaders became the leaders of the Republican party. CAMERON led the dark-lantern oligarchy into the Republican camp in this State.

DILL was born in 1836, and when Know-Nothingism was on its topmost wave was eighteen years of age. When it was scattered and broken up he was nineteen. How he became a "*leading*" Know-Nothing speaker, writer and organizer at this early age, when only voters—not boys—were admitted to the midnight order, is the exact point made clear, by Mr. DELANEY'S manufactured affidavits, prepared, we suppose, in full cabinet council, indorsed by HARTRANFT, countersigned by State Secrets LEAR, paid for by CAMERON, sworn to by HOYT (on INGERSOLL'S lecture on the gods), and circulated by QUAY.

It is quite possible that DILL may lose a few votes because of this affidavit factory. The fools are not all dead yet; nor the knaves either, hence we hear of some bought-up Irishmen, who at home would rank as British spies and informers, circulating among their countrymen DELANEY'S "proofs," which were rejected by the *Catholic Standard* as rascally inventions. We can afford to part with voters so weak of head as to swallow such stuff.

KIRK HARDLY THE MAN.

In the face of the exposures that have been made, or rather that *he has made himself*, we cannot see how any Democratic Greenbacker can cast his vote for DAVID KIRK for Congress in preference to Colonel DUFF. The developments of the last few days, as to KIRK'S agency in the City Councils, and as a lobbyist at Harrisburg, in fastening upon the taxpayers of Pittsburgh the $370,000 Stanton avenue job, for which he was to receive, according to his own showing, a contingent fee in the event of its success, of $5,505 30, should drive from his support every citizen who pays a cent of taxes.

We print elsewhere the affidavits of KIRK, filed in the Prothonotary's office in December, 1876, which let in a flood of light on this precious bit of jobbery. Mr. KIRK, as a member of Council from the Eighteenth ward, was the father of the Stanton avenue job; he presented the ordinance in Council, and by his energetic work—no one disputes his energy—had it passed. But previous to this, he had gone down to Harrisburg and lobbied through a special act repealing a then existing provision, which required the consent in writing of a majority in interest of the property holders abutting on the street before Councils could authorize it to be opened and improved. This just provision was repealed *only so far as Stanton avenue was concerned;* and leaves no other inference than that if it had not been for this repealing legislation the Stanton avenue job—the most worthless and useless of our city "improvements"—would never have been sanctioned, and the city saved the debt of $370,000 saddled on it.

Mr. KIRK in his affidavit of defence, in the case of HASTINGS vs. KIRK, published elsewhere, gives the reasons of his extraordinary zeal in Councils and as a Harrisburg lobbyist, in carrying through the Stanton avenue job. He swears he was employed by the Messrs. HASTINGS to secure them the contract, and bargained that he was to be paid ten cents per yard on the contract, for his services. This amounted in the 55,053 yards of pavement laid to the sum of $5,505 30. This amount Mr. KIRK sets up as a set off, in a suit to recover the face of a promissory note, brought by D. H. HASTINGS.

On the face of matters it looks as if Mr. KIRK was a member of Councils when he was engaged as the paid lobbyist of the HASTINGS; or at all events, after having had Councils order the pavement, he resigned his seat and occupied the position as "their agent on and about the contract for the grading and paving of Stanton avenue," to quote the wording of his own affidavit. This is a very extraordinary proceeding. As near as we can get at it, Mr. KIRK was faithless in his duties as a citizen and official, and for this lack of integrity on his part the taxpayers have been compelled to shoulder a debt of *three hundred and seventy thousand with interest.* Before it is paid, the interest will likely run the total up to a million of dollars.

—And we are sorry to say the affidavit of confession filed by Mr. KIRK in the suit of HASTINGS vs. KIRK is not the only confession Mr. KIRK has made showing his absolute unreliability as a citizen and aspirant for office. In the opening speech of his campaign at Library Hall, he wound up with the following statement, intended to forestall the publication of certain facts he knew to be in the possession of the public press. Said Mr. KIRK at Library Hall:

One day J. Harvey Jones, a resident of my own ward, came to me and said Bob Mackey wanted to see me. I went to see Bob Mackey and we talked the thing all over. He said: "We want to elect the two Mayors of the two large cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, for the first time under the new Constitution. There has been much talk of dishonesty and now we want honesty. If you and McCarthy run, Guthrie will beat you both. Now we want to beat that fellow Negley for Congress next year, and you shall be the man. We will also pay your expenses." "Now," continued Mr. Kirk, "I had spent $500 or $600, and Bob Mackey told me W. B. Hayes and George W. Wilson of the Republican Committee, would pay me back this money. I agreed to the proposition, withdrew in favor of McCarthy, went to work for Congress, worked like a beaver, spent my last dollar, was sold out by Mackey and his crowd, Negley was nominated for Congress, and neither Hayes nor Wilson ever paid me a cent." The speaker's confession was greeted with tremendous shouts of laughter.

We have heretofore commented on this statement. It shows Mr. KIRK, with words of reform on his lips, plotting with MACKEY'S Ring, and accepting promises of a bribe of five hundred dollars and a future Ring nomination, to withdraw from the field as a third candidate for Mayor; just as he is now a third candidate for Congress. In the face of this fact, can the Nationals be sure of their man if Mr. MACKEY deems it expedient to buy him off?

These are scandalous disclosures, but Mr. KIRK makes them himself. In the one case they are on file in the Prothonotary's office, attested by his oath. In the other they are contained in an undisputed report of his speech at Library Hall.

—Col. DUFF, the Democratic candidate, should receive the vote of every Democrat in his district. We cannot see how any Democrat can reconcile it with conscience and duty to vote for KIRK in the face of these damning confessions. DUFF is a man of capacity, integrity and undoubted Democracy. He is opposed by a pair of Ringsters: KIRK, who manipulates a ring of his own for his own benefit, and Boss ERRETT who is the chief mogul of the CAMERON Ring at this end of the State. Against such objectionable candidates DUFF should be triumphantly elected. He will be if he receive the Democratic vote of his district. KIRK will be "a bad third" in the race, and if the Democratic-Greenbackers return to their allegiance, Colonel DUFF will represent this district in the next Congress.

—Since the above was placed in type, as bearing on the fact whether Mr. KIRK was a member of Council when he went into the employ of the Messrs. HASTINGS' as a lobbyist for the Stanton avenue job, we have seen a statement from City Clerk MORROW showing that Mr. KIRK was returned to Council as a member from the Eighteenth ward on the 6th day of January, 1873, and resigned on the 26th of January, 1874. In his affidavit Mr. KIRK swears he was employed by J. S. & W. H. HASTINGS in the year 1873. On Mr. KIRK'S own showing, therefore, he was in the employ of the HASTINGS', when a member of Council.

THE Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual term at Washington on Monday. The docket is three years behind, and in order to relieve the Court of the continued increase of business and consequent delay the Court will in some informal way advise that Senator Davis' bill for an intermediate court, to be known as the Court of Appeals, may become a law. The justices believe that such a court would cover a large class of cases which are now appealed to the Supreme Court, and thus secure more prompt decisions, with appellate jurisdiction provided for the more important ones. If the present state of the docket is continued, the delay will continue to increase. The justices are not at rest more than a month in a year. For instance, Justice Clifford during the past summer has not had a single days's vacation, excepting on the occasion of his golden wedding. He has written and delivered forty most important equity opinions, requiring the examination of from 200 to 700 pages of printed testimony each, and during July wrote seventeen opinions in twenty-two days. He has cleaned up all the late Judge Shepley's unfinished business, and returns here to enter upon the labors of the regular term in his seventy-sixth year and in excellent health.

THE Erie *Observer* makes the following mention of Marshal Hall:

In closing up our business relations with Col. John Hall, U. S. Marshal for the district, growing out of the advertising in bankruptcy, we desire to say a kind word for one of the most pleasant gentlemen we have had to deal with in an official position. Prompt, courteous and fair in all his dealings, Col. Hall has made a friend of every newspaper man who has had business to transact with him. We regret very much that he is not as sound politically as he is personally, that he might be retained in the same position during the Democratic Administration hat is to come in power in 1881.

THE Returning people now blossom out as full-blown Nationals down in Louisiana. Five of them are National candidates for Congress, namely: J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, John T. Ludeling, Henry Castellanos and N. H. Collom. Castellanos and Collom were counsel for the Returning Board, Wells and Anderson were members of that illustrious body and Ludeling was Judge of its patent Supreme Court. It is safe to say that the Administration will not lose interest in them because of their new party affiliations. It is not encouraging to Democratic National to be working in an organization infested by the presence of these scoundrels

ACCORDING to Mr. Charles Duveyier, now almost the Nestor of the French literati, one-third of the African Continent is wholly unexplored. The Sahara desert, which has never been thouroghly traversed has an area nearly as large as that of the whole of Europe. Mr. Stanley, he says, has seen more of Africa than any other traveler. Should African discovery proceed at the same rate it has done of late years, M. Duveyier expects that the whole Continent will be thoroughly explored in the next half century. At that date (A. D., 1928), the United States will probably comprise the entire Continent of North America, with a population of two hundred millions, from native births, emigration and other sources.

Dill And Hopkins.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The spirit of harmony in which the Democratic canvass in this state is being carried on may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. James H. Hopkins, who was his chief competitor for the nomination, are announced to speak in this city on the evening of Tuesday, October 29. Between Mr. Dill and Mr. Hopkins, as the choice of the Democracy for Governor there was a fair division of sentiment in this city and country, but as soon as Mr. Dill was nominated the friends of Mr. Hopkins turned in zealously in behalf of the whole ticket, and none have outdone them in influential effort. What they have done here they are doing elsewhere and Mr. Hopkins himself has done steadfastly and earnestly. He takes the stump next week, and to the end of the campaign his voice will be heard in protest against any further countenance of the Cameron dynasty in Pennsylvania. His appearance here with Mr. Dill is an auspicious event alike complimentary to the supporters of each and will exercise a marked effect in awakening the enthusiasm of the united Democracy throughout the Commonwealth.

OUR PLATFORM.

Deliverance of Pennsylvania Democracy on National Finances.

[From the Platform Adopted by the Democratic State Convention.]

Further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as received.

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith are a just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through national banks tends to monopoly and centralization; but in changing the system uniformity of notes, security of the note holders and protection of the capital invested should be provided for.

Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to paper currency.

HAMPTON AND RICE.

The Law of Retaliation in the Surrender of Fugitives from Justice.

(Special Despatch Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, October 13.—In view of the refusal of Governor Rice, of Masaachusetts, to surrender the fugitive Kimpton, the suggestion has been made that in case of a Massachusetts criminal escaping into any of the Southern States the Governor thereof should retaliate by declining to give him up. But no such suggestion as this is likely to be heeded. The action of Governor Rice recalls a case very similar which happened more than thirty years ago. When William H. Seward was Governor of New York Governor McDowell, of Virginia, demanded the rendition of an indicted criminel, who was also a slave. Mr. Seward refused the demand on the ground that the object was not to punish the man for crime, but to get him back to slavery. John Tyler was President at the time, and the subject was considered by his administration, and it was concluded that the constituttonal clause relative to the surrender of fugitives escaping from one State to another must be enforced by the States themselves, and that the Federal Government could not undertake to compel a State to discharge its obligations. A year or more after this a criminal from New York escaped into Mississippi, and Governor Seward immediately made requisition on the Governor of Mississippi for the person of the fugitive. Much pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor of Mississippi to induce him to dishonor the requisition of the Governor of New York. It is probable the Mississippi Governor would have gratified his friends by treating Governor Seward as the latter had treated Governor McDowell, of Virginia, but it was found that he had no discretion in the premises, as Mississippi had by law provided that the executive of the State should deliver up fugitives when lawfully demanded by the Governors of other States. After the recent experience between South Carolina and Massachusetts it would be well if all the State Legislatures should follow the example set by Mississippi so many years ago, and to pass laws to enforce the constitutional provision with reference to the surrender of fugitives from justice. A very interesting discussion took place on this whole subject in the United States Senate in 1855, when the fugitive slave bill was before that body.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Gen. Ben. Butler on the Presidential Campaign of 1868.

[Speech at Westfield, Mass.]

Now, said the speaker, in 1868 we had a Presidential election, or thought we did. Grant and Colfax were running upon the platform that the bonds were to be payable in gold. Seymour and Blair, the Democratic candidates, were running upon a platform which declared that the bonds were to be paid in greenbacks with which they were purchased. August Belmont, the Chairman of the National Democratic party was also the agent of the Rothschilds in this country. As the Chairman of that Committee he wanted the Democratic party to win the election, but as the agent of the Rotchschilds he wanted the Republican party to win. [Laughter.] Pretty man he to be a Chairman of a Democratic National Committee! [Laughter and applause.] He was at a loss how to act, so he invited General Schenck, the Chairman of the Republican Committee, to dine with him at the Manhattan Club. At that dinner, an agreement was entered into by which, if the Republicans could vote to have the bonds paid in gold, the Democratic party fight would be given up. The second day after that the New York *World* came out and said that there was no use in making any further fight. Frank Blair was too heavy for the ticket. You went on here having an election, or thought you were [laughter and applause], you had torchlight processions, and there were speeches made upon the glorious history and principles of the Democratic party, when the whole thing was settled at that dinner. [Applause.] Well, the arrangement was made, and Grant was elected President. It then became necessory to carry out the Republican side of the agreement. To that end a special session of Congress was called, and General Schenck introduced a bill to have the bonds payable in gold. The bill was passed and the Republican part of the bargain was consummated. By the terms of that bill a debt of about $1,000,000 was placed upon the back of the people.

The Fortunes of the Mustache.

[New York World.]

The clerks of the Bank of France have been forbidden to wear the mustache, an appendage which has frequently been the subject of legislation. In February, 1792, soldiers were forbidden to wax their mustaches or wear them in sharp points, and in June the wearing of the mustache was limited to the grenadiers; ten years later it was extended to all the cavalry but the dragoons. In 1812 the infantry, grenadiers, carbineers and voltigeurs were allowed the coveted ornaments, as well as all officers, and in 1832 its wearing was made obligatory. In the French navy the mustache is forbidden as likely to arrest saline particles and ulcerate the lip. The decrees of 1820 and 1822, regulating the costume of lawyers, is silent as to the mustache, but any advocate who should appear in court wearing one would in all probability be refused a hearing. The French clergy have shaved since 1789, though up to that time the neat little abbe wore a natty little mustache, powdered and pomaded, and in the days of Richelieu and Mazarin the priests wore chin whiskers like the courtiers. Missionaries, priests on service in the colonies and chaplains, however, not only wear the mustache but the beard. Among civilians the mustache did not come in till after the all of the empire, whose military regime it was taken as recalling with mockery. The outbreak of the Romanticists in 1830 established it firmly in popular favor. No first-class restaurant or cafe will employ a waiter with a mustache.

"OH, you see, I can't afford to turn out second-rate work," the late John Penn, the great English engineer, would say when asked the secret of his success.

FAILURES OF 18

Number of Failures and the Liabilities Larger than Those of the Previous Year.

Conditions of Trade Healthier than at Any Time Since 1873.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The authentic figures of the actual failures all over the United States during the third quarter of the year have been awaited with more interest than usual, owing to the large number who availed themselves of the National Bankrupt law prior to its expiration on the 1st of September. The statistics for the quarter and for the first nine months of the year are now furnished by the Mercantile Agency of Dun, Barlow & Co., and show as follows:

Number of failures for the third quarter of 1878	2,843
The same quarter last year	1,815
Liabilities for the last quarter	66,300,000
The same time last year	42,900,000
For the first nine months of 1878, number of failures	8,678
The same time in 1878	8,565
Liabilities for the first nine months of 1878	197,000,000
For nine months of 1877	141,000,000

It is estimated that petitions in bankruptcy filed in the period named considerably exceed the figures given above, but it must be understood that a large number of applicants for relief were either those whose failures had been previously reported or those who had gone out of business or were not engaged in mercantile pursuits, and hence not included in mercantile failures. The above figures refer to failures only among those who were in active business and suspended payment during the period under review. The agency considers that the number of actual failures were not as large as might have been anticipated among seven hundred thousand traders reported in business, and in view of the temptation offered to obtain relief from past misfortunes or anticipated embarrassment. The trade of the country is believed to have survived what threatened to be a serious shock to confidence and credit. Growing out of the circumstances of the repeal of the bankrupt law, and excepting the unfortunate epidemic in the South, general conditions of trade are more healthy than at any time since 1873.

EDENBURG IN ASHES.

170 Buildings Burned—Many Families Homeless—Loss $300,000.

EDENBURG, October 14.—At four o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from Wilbur's livery stable on Main street. The fire spread rapidly over Main, State and Railroad streets, speedily enveloping one hundred and seventy buildings in ruins, comprising the business portion of the town, the finest houses, stores, banks and postoffice. All the hotels are burned but one. The Methodist Church is destroyed. The blaze extended over thirty acres. The loss will reach $300,000, not half insured. Among the heaviest losses are the Bennett House, Edenburg House, Flynn & Hamm, dry goods; McQuintons, dry goods; Oil Well Supply Company, Mendenhall's residence, Chalfant's & Graff's hardware and numerous stores. The railroad depot, telegraph office, express and printing offices are gone. Very little property is saved. Ten horses in Wilbur's stables were burned. The fire is the most disastrous ever known in the oil regions. Thirteen oil wells are consumed. Many families are homeless, and a relief committee is at work relieving the suffering. The town was all wood but Kribbs' block, which sustained some damage, preventing flames spreading through the southeastern section of the town.

The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The greatest excitement prevails. At this hour the town, which a few months ago was bristling with life and activity, the acknowledged metropolis of the Clarion oil district, if not of the entire lower country, is mourning in sackcloth and ashes. The amount of suffering which will result from this most terrible conflagration cannot at this time be estimated. Nearly two hundred houses are burned and many families rendered homeless with nowhere to turn for aid. The relief committee will do all in its power to help the helpless, and already it is shown that the charity of the oil regions, known the world over will come promptly to the aid of the fire swept community. The fire was discovered ten minutes past four yesterday morning. The gray of dawn was breaking over the eastern hills when the alarm was echoed through the streets. Policeman E. T. Little gave the first alarm, and his cry was taken up by everybody abroad as so early an hour, and the quiet of morn was soon turned to a wild pandemonium. Within a brief space of time although every human effort was made to check it, the red demon leaped from house to house top and Main street, Railroad street, State and Pennsylvania avenue to the railroad were a mass of flame. No pen can describe the scene at this moment. Women and children ran through the streets for their lives. Cries of the affrighted filled the air, and the excitement was perhaps never equalled. Even now, when the fire is abated, can be heard the piteous cries of women and children who begin to realize the terrible position in which they are placed—home, everything gone and winter bearing down upon them.

To add to the general alarm that prevailed while the fire was raging fiercest, a wicked report was started that other towns were burning. What towns? Bradford, Parker, Millerstown and Petrolia, was the answer. This increased the excitement ten fold until it was allayed by word direct from the towns.

CAMERON CONFIDENT.

He Expects to Go Back With Flying Colors.

[Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Times.]

WASHINGTON, October 14.—I am informed that Senator Cameron, while here last week with Colonel Dick, nominee for Congress in the Crawford district, said in the Postoffice Department to one of the employes, that he was about convinced that the Nationals or Greenbackers would hold the balance of power in the Legislature, but the Senator intimated that he had no fear of that factor and was confident of his own re-election. He said he had no doubt of Hoyt's election as Governor, and thought the Republicans would hold their own in Congress. Dick, of course expressed the same opinions. Dick has never been known to differ very widely from any of the Camerons. While at the Postoffice Department the Senator took occasion to stop certain proceedings under way regarding some of the Postmasters in Pennsylvania. It was proposed to remove Tidball, Postmaster of New Castle, but Don said: "Wait till after election. The boys will not be so much embarrassed in Lawrence county. After election let Tidball slide." The Postmaster at Catawissa was already in the guillotine and the knife was about to fall, but Don again said: "There is no use in making anybody mad unnecessarily before election. You may make the change as soon after election as you please." About the time Congress meets many changes will be made in Pennsylvania postoffices, most of them in minor towns.

The First National Bank of Tamaqua, Pa., suspended payment on Monday morning, the result of over $200,000 worth of discounted paper going to protest. The suspension caused general surprise all over the county, and has been the sole subject of conversation in business circles.

THE CYPHER DISPATCHES.

Where is the Republican Budget of Telegrams?

How Morton of Indiana, Managed to Capture the Lot.

The Republican Inducements to Steal the Vote of Florida.

The *Herald* prints a long dispatch from Washington on the Florida cypher dispatches, the purport of which is that they came into possession of Morton in 1876-'77, as Chairman of the Senate Committee; that they were disgraceful to certain men in both parties, and Morton's plan was to suppress them all and cry quits. The *Herald* correspondent then goes on with his interview with the historian of the cypher telegrams:

REPUBLICAN CYPHER DISPATCHES.

"But what became of the dispatches?" I anxiously asked, and the reply was, "That I don't know. I suppose they were kept by Morton, and I guess that they may have been found among his papers after his death and then brought out. But I have always heard that Mr. Field or others of his committee had a considerable number of Republican cypher dispatches, some of which persons who had seen them thought of importance and worthy of an attempt to decipher them. In fact, some of these Republican cypher dispatches were printed at the time, and you will find them here in the official volume of the proceedings of the Field Committee. Here they are," turning to the closing pages of a public document lying on his table, "and you will see that they concern this very case of Florida for the most part. Suppose you copy a few while I read to you. I will pick them out in their regular order. Here is one from little Purman, who was a candidate for Congress, to Govin, Republican manager in the southern part of Florida."—

TALLAHASSEE, November 6, 1876.
To Colonel Manuel Govin, Key West:
Draw on Governor Stearns and myself for two hundred more. W. J. PURMAN.

Two days later is this:

November 8, 1876.
Judge J. M. Edmunds, Chairman Republican National Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.:
In order to prevent frauds we must have money. If Florida is important, authorize me to draw on you for two thousand dollars. Answer.
M. MARTIN,
Chairman Republican Campaign Committee.
W. J. PURMAN.

Then came several from W. E. Chandler, which always excited my curiosity. Who, for instance, was "Jones" in these cyphers? Why should Jones be sent to Senator E. A. Rollins in Philadelphia? and what about "Arthur William?" who, as you will notice, was to be warned. Why was it so necessary for Mr. Chandler in Tallahassee to know about cotton that he peremptorily sends two dispatches—one to Kellogg, the other to Packard? Just read these:

TALLAHASSEE, November 12, 1876.
M. A. Clancy, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:
Doctors plenty; rainy weather. Is sea smooth? Have Jones ready. W. E. CHANDLER.

TALLA., 13.
W. A. Clancy, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:
Florida swarming with prominent Democrats. Send some Republican lawyers and eminent men. Have Arthur William warm. Morning cold. W. E. CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 13.
Hon. W. E. Chandler, Tallahassee, Fla:
Dispatch received. Jones gone to Philadelphia; will be here to-night. Cotton high; stiffen oranges men coming.
Z. CHANDLER, Chmn.

TALLA., 13.
S. B. Packard, New Orleans:
Has Kellogg my letter? Must know positively about cotton. W. E. CHANDLER.

Mr. Chandler got satisfactory assurances the same day thus:

NEW ORLEANS, 13.
Everett Chase, care Gov. Stearns, Talla., Fla:
Just received your letter. Think cotton high; how there? K.

NEW ORLEANS, 15 Nov.
Everett Chase, care Gov. Stearns:
Confident cotton high only keep it firm there. K.

There is also the following assurance about money, a week after the election, it will be observed.

NOVEMBER, 13, 1876.
To Colonel Manuel Govin, Key West, Fla.:
Will have funds from Washington in ten days. Draw only fifteen days' sight. Our success certain. W. J. PURMAN.

On the same day sent the following to Columbus:

TALLA., Fla., 13.
A. E. Gee, Columbus, O.:
William S. Matthews and others of high character rainy. W. E. CHANDLER.

Here are two curious cyphers about "Jones," also "Robinson" and "Smith" from Mr Zachariah Chandler to his namesake:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15.
Hon. W. E. Chandler:
Cook and others leave to-night. Robinson will accompany Jones if necessary. Cotton high. Doctors plenty. You must not leave.
Z. CHANDLER, Chmn.

WASHINGTON, November 24.
Hon. W. E. Chandler:
Cotton high. Robinson in Philadelphia. Smith went with Jones to Florida.
Z. CHANDLER.

Finally, here is something curious about "small cherries," which are to be "ready for any emergency"—and this on the 27th of November, when matters were evidently in a critical condition, for on the day before Chandler (W. E.) had telegraphed Kellogg in New Orleans that matters did not look well in Florida:—

TALLAHASSEE, November 26, 1878.
Governor W. P. Kellogg, New Orleans:
Cold reports here; doctors scarce; cotton fever spreading; raining here. Answer.
W. E. CHANDLER.

It was on the heels of this discouraging report that Chandler telegraphed for "twenty apples" and a lot of "small cherries."

TALLAHASSEE, November 27, 1878.
Z. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:
William Robinson is in small cherries; probably shall not need him; apples about twenty; best to be ready for any emergency.
W. E. CHANDLER.

The day before Mr. Chandler described to his friend Governor Kellogg a new kind of fever:—

"Now," continued my informant, "though I am a Democrat, I was never, as is well known, a Tilden man. If these Tilden dispatches are true it would have been a great calamity for the Democrats to have had him for President. But I always wanted the Republican cypher dispatches, these and others, exposed and made use of, and what for a long time puzzled me was why the zeal and ardor of those prominent Democrats, who had those dispatches in their possession, or who had seen them and knew them to exist, so suddenly cooled off about them. Some of us who in those days did not know as much as I now guess at, used constantly to urge that the Republican dispatches should be published; we thought it good campaign thunder; but we could never get those who had them to say a word about them. I don't want a Democratic President unless he is fairly and honestly elected, and I was disgusted with Tilden when he was shown to have been willing to go in on Oregon, which he did not carry. That killed Tilden. But I would like to see the Republican dispatches also deciphered, and my complaint is that some Democrats have been, for reasons which you may guess for yourself, very unwilling to stir this matter up."

WHAT WERE THE REPUBLICAN INDUCEMENTS?

The New York *Nation* says of the cypher dispatch business with which the New York *Tribune* is just now amusing itself;

We should like to know what inducements were used on the Republican side that neutralized or overcame the influence of the money the Democrats seem to have been so ready to spend. There was clearly a good deal of corruptible material in Florida connected, in one way or another, with the count and the board, and it was really more important for the Republicans to secure this than for their opponents, for, from what we know of the Florida election, from the independent testimony of General Barlow, the State had really voted by a slight majority for the Tilden electors. Why did money lavishly offered produce no results? and what were the inducements held out that brought the Marble-Woolley plot to naught?

The *Tribune* says that their failure was owing to the direct interposition of Providence. In one of the cypher dispatches four words were missing, which made it unintelligible, causing a delay—or, as the *Tribune* puts it:

"But if, in the secret purpose of any trusted or sworn member of that board of three, upon whose action depended the fate of forty millions of people, there lurked a thought of treachery and crime, the God of Nations saved this land from ruin and dishonor, or his lightnings refused until it was too late, to bear intelligibly of the shameful order to consummate the crime, and held their secret until the danger had passed."

We cannot believe, however, that such astute politicians as "Zach" and "Bill" Chandler in their dealings with Dennis and McLinn trusted altogether in the God of Nations. We fear we shall never know precisely what saved us from ruin and dishonor until we know what the Republican agents did between the 30th of November and the 5th of December, 1876, and get a glimpse of the secret dispatches on their side. We know from their own appearance before the Potter Committee what manner of men the Florida counters were; that some of them, at least, were marketable the cypher telegrams show, and we, therefore, have our curiosity roused as to the precise means employed by the God of Nations to make them give the Presidency to the right man, and yet satisfy the longings of their corrupt nature for money or goods. That anything in the nature of a miracle, such as change in the quality of electricity or of iron wire, was resorted to for this purpose we refuse to believe. We feel quite sure no such tremendous exercise of power was needed to overrule Dennis or McLin for good in any required direction.

POLITICAL.

Garfield Holds Forth in Harrisburg but Elicits No Enthusiasm.

Points of Interest in Various Localities.

HARRISBURG, October 15.—James A. Garfield, of Ohio, addressed a meeting at the Court House last night, the speech occupying over an hour. The finances formed the principal theme of discussion, with a brief reference to the "disloyal" South. He ridiculed the principles of the Greenbackers and claimed a victory for the Republicans in Ohio. There was very little enthusiasm. After the meeting General Garfield was serenaded by a band, followed by the Young Men's Republican Club, at Don Cameron's residence. Both gentlemen responded to the compliment by returning thanks.

BUCKALEW AHEAD IN THE RACE FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SCRANTON, October 14.—The Democratic Conferees of the Eleventh Congressional district met here this evening, but adjourned without transacting any business, until to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock, when the sixty-sixth ballot will be taken. Hon. C. R. Buckalew, G. H. Rowland, Dr. S. W. Trimmer and other chronic candidates are on hand working up their chances. Buckalew seems to have the inside track and will probably carry off the nomination.

NO CHOICE AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, October 14.—The Democratic conferees for the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district arr still struggling to make a nomination. The Lycoming delegates returned to-day. Five hundred and eighteen ballots were taken up to 10:15 P. M., the last ballot standing—Chalfant, 2; McHenry, 2; Jackson, 2; Piatt, 2. The Lycoming delegates depart for home in the morning, nomination or no nomination; and if no choice is made before they leave it will be impossible for the remaining conferees to agree, and in consequence a nomination would seem out of the question.

THE POTTSTOWN DEMOCRACY.

POTTSTOWN, October 14.—The Democracy of Pottstown and vicinity had its first grand rally at Market Hall to-night. The large auditorium was filled with people and many were turned away, unable to gain admittance. Ex-Senator John C. Smith presided, and the speakers of the evening were the Hon. Heister Clymer and ex-Congressman B. F. Meyers.

IOWA REPUBLICANS DECLARE THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS LEGAL.

DESMOINES, October 15.—The Republican State Central Committee met in Desmoines to-day to consider the question of an election in November, as proposed by the opposition parties. The question was whether or not the Constitution of the State requires an amendment in order to change the time for the election of State officers so as to conform with the provisions of the Federal law of 1875, providing for uniform Congressional elections in November. The subject was thoroughly discussed by several of the leading State lawyers, and it was unanimously decided that the October election was legal and the Republican party will in no respect recognize as legal any election held this year in November.

MONTPELIER, VT., October 15.—Justin S. Morrill was re-elected United States Senator.

NASHAU, October 16.—The State Prohibition Convention to-day nominated Asa S. Kendall for Governor.

LOWELL, MASS., October 16.—The Prohibitionists of the Seventh Congressional district have nominated John S. Colby.

BOSTON, October 16.—Charles Theodore Russell writes a letter declining to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth district.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 15.—The Democratic Convention for the Eastern Congressional district to-day nominated Edward W. Brunsen, of Bristol. A strong hard money sentiment pervaded the Convention.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., October 15.—In the Second district the Republican Congressional Convention nominated Hon. Benj. Douglass of Middletown.

PROVIDENCE, October 15.—The Democratic Convention for the Second district nominated J. B. Barnaby for Congress.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., October 15.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth district have nominated John W. Ferdon for Congress.

TOWANDA, PA., October 15.—F. C. Bunnell has withdrawn from the Congressional contest in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district. The election of Overson, regular Republican nominee, is beyond a doubt.

CHICAGO, October 16.—The Republicans of the First district nominated Wm. L. Aldrich for Congress, this morning, by acclamation.

LOWELL, MASS, October 16.—The Democrats of the Seventh district nominated John K. Tarbox for Congress.

WHITEHALL, N. H., October 16.—The Democrats of the Eighteenth district nominated John Ross for Congress.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The Democrats of the First district nominated James W. Covert for Congress.

GREENFIELD, MASS., October 16.—The Butlerites nominated Wilber F. Whitney of the Tenth district for Congress.

WASHINGTON.

A Weak Defense of Order of Attorney General Devens,

Authorizing Interference in the Elections in the South.

Tilden Denies Having Attempted to Influence Result in Florida.

ROUMANIA NOT RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—There has been no formal recognition of Roumania by our Government. Dr. Timothy C. Smith, lately appointed U. S. Consul at Galatz, took with him the usual diplomatic letter issued to all Consuls, requesting the Government to which they may be accredited to grant an exequatur authorizing them to exercise the powers appertaining to office. It is this letter referred to in the telegram from Bucharest, as a letter from Mr. Hayes recognizing the independence of Roumania.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

The *Star* this afternoon says: "It is authoritatively state at there is no truth whatever in the statements variously made that the President has decided for, or is about to decide to change what is known as his 'Southern policy.' He contemplates no such change. The principal reason for the statement is supposed to be a letter written by Attorney General Devens, which will shortly be sent to District Attorneys of Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina, directing them to enforce the United States election laws. This letter was written after such facts had been laid before the President as clearly proved that under existing circumstances no fair election could be held in those States. There was ample proof that such was the case before the President and his Cabinet, and upon this the letter to District Attorneys were based. The President regards the enforcement of the laws as having no political aspect whatever. It is only the National Government performing a duty required of it. If a similar condition of affairs should arise in New York or any other State of the Union as exists in South Carolina, Louisiana and Alabama, the United States attorneys of those States would be directed to see that the election laws are complied with.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postal changes in Pennsylvania have been made, recently, as follows:

The postoffice at Colesburg, Potter county, is discontinued for the reason that the Postmaster resigned, and there is no other applicant. The papers of the office go to Coudersport. George Penny is appointed postmaster at Dry Valley Cross-Roads, Union county, *vice* J. J. Wentzel, resigned; Howard M. Shelley is appointed postmaster at Buckmanville, Bucks county, *vice* W. A. Briggs, resigned; Mrs. E. Shaffer at Conemaugh, Cambria county, *vice* Mary E. McDowell, name changed by marriage; Thomas G. McGuire at London, Franklin county, *vice* Mrs. H. A. Easton, resigned; Maurice M. Lenhart at Hamburg, Berks county, *vice* Milton Ludwig, resigned.

THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

Samuel J. Tilden will not remain silent under the charges that have been much talked about during the last week, of his having attempted to use money to improperly influence the result in Florida. A letter received here from a friend of Tilden's in New York, says that Mr. Tilden is now preparing a public disclaimer that will be as strong and as sweeping as language can make it, of any knowledge of or complicity in any improper transactions in Florida.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop to be 90 per cent., the same as September. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per centum. The October condition equals that of the splendid crop of 1870, and excels any intervening year. Insect injuries are unimportant with the increased acreage planted. The crop now promises to produce more than five million bales.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Cabinet session to-day was of short duration. All the members were present except Secretary Sherman and Postmaster Key. No other than routine business was transacted.

Mr. Hayes will be accompanied to Winchester State fair by Mrs. Hayes, and perhaps by one or more members of the Cabinet. He will respond to the address of welcome on the grounds, owing to the reception to be held at Winchester at night. The party will not return to Washington until early Thursday morning.

THE OLD WORLD.

American Exhibitors Awarded More Prizes Than Any Other Nation.

A Panic in the Iron Trade in Glasgow.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

AMERICANS CARRY OFF THE HIGHEST HONORS.

PARIS, October 15.—It is now officially known that the awards to the American exhibitors at the French Exposition number 750, namely, 10 grand prizes, 30 diplomas of honor, 134 gold medals, 200 silver medals, 220 bronze medals and 156 honorable mentions. The aggregate is larger than the whole number of the American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1867, or at the Vienna Exposition of 1878, and is a larger proportion award to exhibitors than to any other nation represented at this Exhibition.

THE COMING WAR.

THE ENGLISH MAKE A RAID ON WAVERING AND CAPTURE AFGHAN CHIEFS.

LONDON, October 16.—The Indian *Civil and Military Gazette* states the British have made a raid upon Wavering, a border village, and captured four chiefs, who are held as hostages. Dispatches from Kasauli, state it is reported that the Viceroy will not be content with a simple apology, but will require the Ameer to come to Peshawaner.

James F. Stephens, a high authority on Indian affairs, contends that it is necessary for England to possess a paramount influence over Afghanistan in order to insure the safety of the Indian Empire.

BOMBAY, October 16.—The Ameer of Afghanistan is endeavoring to raise a religious war among the Mohamedans of Central Asia against England.

AUSTRIA.

A FRIENDLY REPLY MADE TO THE TURKISH CIRCULAR.

LONDON, October 16.—A Vienna dispatch says the Austrian reply to the Turkish circular repels the Turkish charge of atrocities by the Austrians. The correspondent adds that the Turkish Ambassador, who recently interviewed Count Andrassy to offer explanations, must have been convinced that it will not be the fault of Austria if the relations of the two countries do not become friendly.

A special from Vienna states that Count Andrassy is certain of a majority in the Diet-Reichrath and delegations, because of the belief that his policy does not contemplate pushing the occupation of Bosnia beyond the present limits and consequently a reduction of expenses is possible.

GERMANY.

THE SOCIALIST BILL READ A SECOND TIME IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, October 16.—The Reichstag passed the paragraph of the Socialist bill relating to a modified state of siege, with amendments offered by Conservatives giving the Government greater discretion as to the propriety of proclaiming a state of siege and expelling suspected persons from towns. On the final paragraph being reached, amendments prolonging the period of the operation of the bill were rejected and a paragraph was passed limiting it, as proposed by the committee, to March 31st, 1881. This completes the second reading of the bill.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO RESUME HIS DUTIES.

LONDON, October 16.—A Berlin dispatch says it is announced Emperor William will resume the reins of the Government, beginning in December.

In consequence of the certainty of the passage of the Socialist bill, the Central Socialist Committee has voluntarially dissolved. In the parting address, it calls upon its members to continue their efforts for the propagation of their political ideas in private life.

THE IRON STAGNATION.

MORE FAILURES OCCUR AND OTHERS ANTICIPATED SOON.

LONDON, October 16.—A firm of local iron brokers failed at Glasgow yesterday. Liabilities, $50,000. Two other failures, said to be heavy, have occurred, but they have not yet been officially announced. The general feeling is more quiet, but private and joint stock banks still refuse accommodations and throw this class of business entirely upon the Bank of England, where as much as eight per cent. was charged for loans yesterday. Should the Bank of France raise its rate of discount to-morrow, as predicted in some quarters, a further advance in the Bank of England's rate is deemed inevitable.

SUICIDE IN HIGH LIFE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S NEPHEW SHOOTS HIMSELF.

LONDON, October 15.—A dispatch from Venice says: "Count Von Bismarck, nephew of the German Chancellor, committed suicide at Venice yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was caused by physical suffering."

STENGER ON FISHER.

The Congressional Canvass in the Huntingdon District.

[From Harrisburg Patriot.]

HUNTINGDON, October 14.—The Hon. Wm. S. Stenger, our member of Congress, opened the campaign here to-night in brilliant style. After rendering an account of his own stewardship in Congress, he went into a scathing review of the Legislative record of his opponent. He held up to public judgment his opponent. Senator Fisher's votes for the Cameron Senatorial transfer, and for the Recorder bill, and his vote against the Free Pipe bill. He then told how Fisher voted for the anti-discrimination bill in the Senate, and afterwards went before a Committee of the House and denounced it. Fisher was Cameron's Bird in Hand. As a reward for his services to the ring it is proposed to send him to Congress while two years of his term remain in the Senate. There was gratitude for the former Cameron vote and security for the next. Having a vote in the next Legislature for United States Senator Fisher was able to drive a bargain for a nomination for Congress. If Fisher should be elected to Congress, over the mountains in Franklin county there is training for his successor in the State Senate another Cameron man who had earned the reward by similar services in the last House. In that event the people of Huntingdon and Franklin counties will be called upon to hold a special election for State Senator, and go to the polls in mid-winter for the accommodation of these meritorious persons.

Mr. Stenger mentioned also that the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, ex-Speaker of the State Senate, is to appear before the people of Chambersburg as sponsor for Fisher this week. It was under the guidance of Cooper that Fisher had voted for Cameron and for the Recorder bill as well as against the Free Pipe bill in the last Legislature. Nothing was more natural than that Cooper should take special interest in the success of his pupil. Cooper was himself a product of ring rule. By gerrymandering fraud he represented the county of Delaware in the State Senate, with its population of less than forty thousand, while Berks county with more than double the population of Delaware, has the same representation in the Senate. By such gross outrages on the rights of representation was Cameron rule maintained in Pennsylvania. The speech was listened to with the utmost attention, and the telling hits on the ring record of Fisher elicited round after round of applause. In this way Mr. Stenger intends to pursue his opponent throughout the district. It will be impossible for Fisher to parry the blows that Stenger is pouring upon his damaged legislative record. The Democrats and Independent Republicans of Huntingdon are delighted with the effective style in which Stenger has opened the Congressional campaign.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Horrible Murder Committed in Michigan.

ESCANABA, MICH., October 15.—One of the most shocking murders on record in this vicinity has just come to light in township Nahmo. The facts show a terrible state of affairs. For many years Philomen Thompson lived near Garden Creek, where he raised a family of children. An Indian named Francis Wanwangaba, who had also been brought up by Thompson, lived in the family. His business has been varied, consisting of hunting, fishing and farming, and at one time Thompson was Deputy United States Marshal. One of Thompson's sons was married and a fifteen year old daughter. It appears a criminal intimacy had been going on for some time between her and her grandfather, and about two weeks ago, not being able longer to conceal her situation, she told her friends, and warrants were issued for Thompson's arrest.

Time passed, and it was reported the old man had fled to the woods to escape arrest. Nothing was known of his whereabouts till to-day, when a man named Conklin called on Justice Squires and asked him for a warrant for the arrest of the Indian, upon the charge of murdering Thompson. Upon questioning him it was learned that he knew more about the matter than he was willing to tell, and complaint was made against him. Douglas H. Thompson and the Indian were arrested. The body of Thompson was found at the mouth of Big Fish Dam Creek, behind a log, with a charge of shot and marks of pounding plainly visible.

It appears that the prisoners and deceased started out together on a hunting expedition, and divided their party, the Indian and the old man Thompson going off together. The Indian had learned of Thompson's crime, and when they were alone killed him. It is claimed that Douglass Thompson saw the murder, and helped hide the body.

WALLACE'S PLAN.

Substituting a Treasury Note for National Bank Notes.

The Senator's Ideas of a Financial System Combining the Advantages of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes.

Following is an abstract of Senator Wallace's speech at Pottsville on Saturday night, in which he expounds more fully than heretofore his financial plan:

In a government of the people there must be continuous advance. The responsibilities of those who rule are measured by the wants of the masses and the pressure of their burdens. As we grow in knowledge of the material world, as we progress in scientific attainments, as the adaptation of new means to the end sought become greater, the written power given by the Constitution enlarges and embraces all of the new conditions fitted to promote the attainment of the great object sought. The power to regulate commerce, when vested in Congress, contemplated the exercise and employment of the means then in existence—the turnpike road, the stage coach and the sailing vessel—but it has expanded and includes now the regulation of commerce by all of these and the railway, the telegraph and the steamer. So the power to lay taxes, to pay the debts, to borrow money, to regulate its value, which originally contemplated ordinary processes, in the usual course of administration expands and embraces a state of war, with the power and the right to raise money to pay the debt created thereby. The burdens of the people in supporting the taxation necessary to pay the interest and reduce the principal upon a huge national debt are new factors in the problem of construction of the express power granted. We are dealing now, for the first time in our history, with an enormous debt, and all of our express power and all of the means necessarily implied therefrom are at our command to reduce its pressure and lessen its amount by prompt and honest payment. To reduce as rapidly as we can the rate of interest it bears, to lessen the sum total of the interest payable, to utilize every agency we can control to make its demands upon the people less, seem to be clear and plain duties.

LEGAL TENDER PAPER.

Legal tender paper came from the war, a legacy that bore with it a heavy burden by adding to the volume of the bonded debt. It is our plain duty to make this paper to the amount authorized during the war a means of saving that amount of interest. If it be made the equal of coin, why shall it be retired? The policy that the Treasury has pursued by its contraction is vicious and destructive. It is a settled conclusion now, fixed by law, that this paper is to be a part of the circulating medium of the country and the receipt of it for customs duties ought to be at once ordered. With this $347,000,000 of paper convertible into coin at will, what shall be added? Shall we keep the national bank note and continue to pay interest upon the bonds they represent or shall we supply their place with national paper, issued by us upon our own credit, exchangeable for coin and available for payment of every debt, except private ones? I have no thought of State banks or of driving out of existence National banks. Our policy lies in the opposite direction. We can and we should utilize the National bank agency as we do legal tender paper; to lessen the burdens of the people. We must amend the laws regulating them, so that they shall not be the masters of the people, but the vehicle to serve them. If this cannot be they should exist no longer. Can there be any reason why we shall continue to act as the guarantor on their notes? Why shall we not issue our own to the extent of commercial necessity expressed through the form of this agency? A National bank note has no qualities that we cannot give to a Treasury note, and we can lessen the points of contact between the banks and Government; we can save the interest upon the whole of the bonds deposited by them for circulation; we can reduce the rate of interest the people pay for loan of money by relieving them from taxation, which the banks compel the borrower to pay in some form, and, by judicious legislation, we can pass the whole of the debt through them in gradual liquidation of its amount.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

National paper as a circulating medium, as distinguished from bank paper, is not a thought of recent date. Jefferson is its author. His letters to Albert Gallatin and John W. Eppes, in 1813, 1814 and 1815, cover the whole subject, and I do but follow his teachings when I assert my preference for the form of currency over national bank paper. He denounced the issues of the banks and asserted the power and the expediency to supply the whole of the circulating medium with a treasury note; but it was to be bottomed upon special taxes and redeemable at the treasury. Here was, and is, the point of difference between the fiat money of recent origin and the paper the Democracy advocates. We want neither irredeemable paper nor bank paper upon which we must pay interest. A national bank existed in those day and Jefferson was its foe. National banks come to us as a legacy from the war and we must deal with things as we find them. They are the creatures of the Federal Government. We may amend their charters, but we must respect their rights. We may retire their paper, but we must not infringe their vested rights. Justice to every interest and lighter burdens to the people are to go hand in hand. If we can add to these a flexibility of the currency, controlled by commercial wants and utterly beyond the domain of Congressional interference, we will have a well-nigh perfect system.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

How can this be accomplished? I sketch a system imperfect in details but leading toward the great purpose—the lightening of the pressure of the debt. The banks now have on deposit $350,000,000 of bonds as pledge for circulation. Taking this as a basis, we may enact a statute providing for the creation of a national bank loan, a part of the four per cent. funded debt, to the amount of $500,000,000. Make these bonds payable twenty millions annually, commencing one year from their date. We thus have a series of bonds running twenty-five years, bearing four per cent., and twenty millions to be paid each year. Then prepare and issue your national paper as a Treasury note, which shall bear upon its face the promise of the United States to receive the same for its face amount for customs duties and for every form of Government debt; to exchange it for coin at the United States Treasury. Indorse it as good for payment of debts to national banks and from one national bank to another. Make it good for every purpose, save as a legal tender for private debts, which is beyond our power. When you have your $350,000,000 of these notes prepared and a new national bank desires to start or to exchange or renew its notes, they deposit with the Controller of the currency four per cent. bonds of the new series and receive in exchange for them their face value in Treasury notes, as the representative of their banking capital, and proceed to use them in their business. Repeal all taxes upon the banks and suspend the interest upon the bonds they deposit until they return the circulation. By this process the banks have their full capital to use and the people pay neither interest on the bonds nor the taxes imposed upon the banks. Abolish your redemption agency at Washington, and cut the connection at every possible point between the banks and the Federal Government. The Government will take care of the paper and the banks must stand or fall by the financial skill with which they are managed.

BANKING A PRIVATE BUSINESS.

But it is argued that they cannot bank unless they obtain interest from the Government upon the bonds they deposit. If this be true, then the banking must be subsidized, for if, after they are relieved from taxation and from redemption of paper they cannot successfully bank upon their own capital, banking has proved itself to be so poor a business that the people must support it. Very few will agree to this. But it is said we may as well pay interest to the bank as to private citizens. The answer to this is that we give them corporate franchises and privileges and exemption from taxation that are not given to the citizen, and this agency is to be a lever with which to reduce the pressure of the debt, and it can only be tolerated if it serves this, its greatest end. With $347,000,000 of legal tenders to run parallel with the debt until its full payment, and $350,000,000 of Treasury notes, we have what will be a stable currency interchangeable with coin, and every dollar of which represents a dollar of debt on which we save interest to the people. As the bonds deposited for circulation mature each year they will be canceled and the notes they represent will be redeemed and destroyed. If the commercial wants of the country call for more circulation another twenty millions of bonds will be provided, which will be absorbed by the demands of banking capital and left at the Treasury in exchange for another twenty millions of Treasury notes. By this process we annually pay twenty millions of debt and annually reduce our interest charge upon an equal sum. To such a system we can safely commit ourselves; nay, our clear duty compels us to seek some remedy in this direction for dear money, oppressive taxation and depressed industry.

MANTON MARBLE.

A Card in Reply to the New York Tribune Charges,

And His Observations While Sojourning in Florida.

NEW YORK, October 15.—*To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:*—SIR—Your request a night or two ago at the Union Club, has induced me to look over the *Tribune* of the last two months, and to hand you what I have to say thereon. The *Tribune* ascribes to me, while in Florida in November and December, 1876, the sending of certain telegrams which I never sent, and the receiving of certain telegrams which I never received. One decisive instance will here suffice. Cypher telegram seventy-eight (78) as translated and ascribed to me, is a forgery. It misstates the situation as I knew. It is addressed to H. Havemeyer; I never sent a message to or through any Mr. Havemeyer in all my life.

The *Tribune* affirms that after November 22 not a line was sent by Mr. Marble, even in his most secret cyphers, implying a belief that the Democrats had any right to the vote of the State. My private telegrams show the contrary. My several dispatches published by the New York *Herald*, *World* and *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Commercial*, the Chicago *Times* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, justify that belief with the proofs now sifted and incontestible. This fiction and that forgery are the two necessary hinges upon which the *Tribune* hangs every subsequent falsification of my opinions, purposes and acts. I shall let these thirty or forty broadsides of disparagement pass on into echoes more or less noisy, because there happens to be no telegram imputed to me, as there can be no telegram verily mine, that conflicts with one fact, namely: I never attempted, furthered or executed in any manner, direct or indirect, or even assented to or concurred in any proposition, purpose, scheme or effort to buy the State Canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida; or even to hire them to certify the vote, as it was cast by her people for the Tilden electors. Real or pretended brokers overran Tallahassee, flushing the game which Noyes bagged. From such people I received many propositions that one Republican member of the board, or both, could and must be bought to tell the truth, turn State's evidence and brave the Republican revenges, else they would never give their certificate in accordance with the truth confessed since by one of them, McLin, and established long before the count by all the governmental powers of the State, that the people of Florida on November 7th had chosen the Tilden Electors. Though always informing the proper officer of the National Democratic Committee of the course of events, I never reported for I never had a syllable of consultation with Mr. Woolley or anybody, Democrat or Republican, which favored or even tolerated the acceptance of any such proposition. None were ever discussed by me. On the contrary, I repulsed every approach of that sort on the spot. My decision, never debated, was nowhere questioned. Was that decision an error?

The facts which no candid man now disputes, were then plain, as their duty was plain to every member of the Florida Board. The foremost Republican antagonist in our long contention, General Francis D. Barlow, as I heard and believed, had privately told McLin and Cowgill so. In the behalf of the Democrats from the North, so had I, and I telegraphed when the Board went into session, an intimation of my belief that the right would prevail. A few hours later their certificate to the reverse of the truth dispelled my illusion. *What American citizen could then conceive that a President de facto by means of one forged and two false State certificates, himself the chief beneficiary of their purchase, would reward nearly every known agent and accessory in that crime with a share of its fruits, and this sovereign people tax themselves $150,000 for the annual wages of that successful fraud?*

MANTON MARBLE.

OCTOBER 15, 1878.

THE FLORIDA VOTE.

Manton Marble Denies Having Attempted to Manipulate the Vote.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Mr. Manton Marble will to-morrow publish a card in reference to the *Tribune* cypher dispatches in which he says: "The *Tribune* ascribed to him, while in Florida, the sending of certain telegrams which he never sent and receiving certain telegrams which he never received." He goes on to say: "There can be no telegram verily mine that conflicts with one fact, namely, I never attempted, furthered or executed in any manner, direct or indirect, or even assented to or concurred in any proposition, purpose, scheme or effort to buy the State Canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida or even to hire them to certify that vote as it was cast by her people for the Tilden electors. Though always informing the proper officer of the National Democratic Committee of the course of events, I never reported for I never had a syllable of consultation with Mr. Wood or anybody, Democrat or Republican, whose favored or even tolerated acceptance of any such proposition, were ever discussed by me. On the contrary, I repulsed every approach of that on the spot. My decision, never debated, was nowhere questioned.

He Has the Business.

There is no mistake about it, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, No. 278 Penn avenue, does five times as much business as any dentist in the State. The reasons are simply because he makes the best artificial teeth, and always succeeds in extracting teeth without pain. d&w

TRADING FOR VOTES.

Political Influence of Jack Kehoe.

Attempted Demoralization of the Irish Democratic Vote in this County.

Repeating the Work of 1875—The Executive Surrounded With the Gravest Suspicions.

[Special Correspondence of Philadelphia Times.]

PITTSBURGH, October 13.—The bargaining for the Mollie Maguire vote in Pennsylvania in 1875 is a matter of history. Its facts are not disputed by any body informed on the subject, and the prophecy of Jack Kehoe when the money was paid over that "the old man at Harrisburg will never dare hang me, now," has been verified in every particular. It has been the habit of Republicans who were compelled to confess that there was an arrangement for the transfer of the Mollie vote to Hartranft this year, to say that all the buying was done by the local politicians of Schuylkill without the knowledge or assistance of any one outside. This explanation, if true, might relieve the State Republican organization of the odium which such a thing must carry with it. But it is not true. It is a fact that the important question of buying this vote with money was discussed at length and earnestly by the Republican State Committee in the campaign of 1875.

The proposition for the purchase as presented to the committee met with opposition from a few of the members, notably Mr. William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, who vigorously protested against the permanent disgrace and injury which such action, if consummated would bring upon the Republican party. He was voted down, however, by a considerable majority of the members, and a fund of between four and five thousand dollars was immediately provided, which was passed over through Gen. Siegfried and other local politicians of Schuylkill to work its infamous purpose. Colonel Henry M. Hoyt, the present Republican candidate for Governor, was Chairman of the State Committee which decided upon this policy and provided the money. He will not deny the accuracy of this statement, nor will any member of his committee of that year.

THE WORK IN ALLEGHENY.

Not only was it the intention to influence the Mollie vote of the anthracite coal regions, through the secret society known as the Ancient Order of Hibernians—the members of which in three counties have since been excommunicated by the Catholic Church—but through the same order it was hoped to make the same bargain effective in diverting the Irish vote from the Democratic ticket in this part of the State. The Ancient Order of Hibernians is very strong here, estimated to number some eight or nine thousand in Allegheny county and the bituminous mining districts surrounding, but the effort to control this vote for Hartranft in 1875 was not much of a success, although a few members were picked up. It failed because there was not enough money sent here; because the sympathy between the order in this section of the State and the Mollie Maguires was not sufficiently developed, and because it is almost impossible to get Irishmen in crowds to vote the Republican ticket. Governor Hartranft's messenger, Delaney, did all in his power, however, to accomplish that result. He has returned to the work this year, although in a slightly different way, and with the benefit of some experience to help him. His chief instrument here in the labor of selling the whole Irish vote is Mr. J. J. Gallagher of McKeesport, who succeeded Jack Kehoe as State Delegate of the Order of Hibernians. Gallagher has been very active in this matter, and he is making use of the situation in which Kehoe is placed to work upon those belonging to the order. Understanding from previous experience that it will not be easy to turn the vote over to the Republicans, he is disciplining the members to "save a brother's life"—meaning Kehoe—by voting the Greenback ticket.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

How much may have been accomplished in this direction cannot be known with any degree of accuracy, but so much has been done that the Democratic organizations here are beginning to feel the defection of the Irish voters, for the first time in the history of the party. It will not be an easy matter to overcome the trouble, but its undoing has been undertaken, as a matter of course, and the impression is that before election these people will be able to see what efforts are being made to trade on their votes and sell them out in gangs, on the pretext of saving the life of a murderer who appears already to have made his life secure by a previous bargain. In going about among the politicians of the State I have found more quiet but serious comment on this Kehoe case than is suspected, and particularly among Republicans who are in the habit of valuing the reputation of their party. At Mauch Chunk, early in September, I had a long talk with General Charles Albright, who was associated in the prosecution of Kehoe, and he gave an interesting history of the case. In closing his recital General Albright said: "Should the Governor withhold

A Little Game.

[Washington Post.]

Mr. Hayes gave $100 to the yellow fever fund; Mr. Tilden saw him and raised him $150, and now Mr. Grant sees that $250 and goes $250 better. It will cost Mr. Hayes $400 to come in.—*N. Y. World.*

This is not a correct statement of the game. Hayes was asked to "ante," but declined, but not until he had fraudulently looked at his hand and found only one of a kind, and nothing to draw to. Then he passed the buck to Gorham.

POLITICAL

DEMOCRATIC

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. H. PAULSON.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B. LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIV DISTRICT,
WILLIAM DICKSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
E. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER. Plum township.

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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY
in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

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Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

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WANTED.—INFORMATION OF the whereabouts of Jacob Bollinger (in McKeesport in 1867), Aloyse Schultz (formerly in Allegheny City) and Jacob Feucht, butcher, (from Wurttemberg, and formerly in Kittanning.) News of importance awaits them at the Consular Office of MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield Street, European Steamship, Exchange and Collection Agency.

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oc4-tt:oc12 W3t Secretary.

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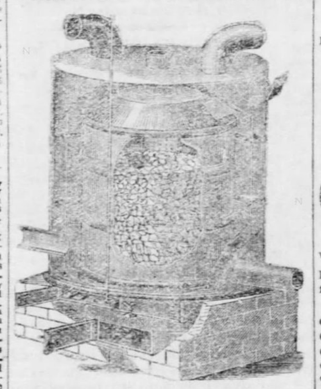

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1878.

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Ladies' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Congress Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 50.
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R. R. R.
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AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT
NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white sil

DOUBLE CRIMES.

groes Outrage White Women and Murder an Officer.

r of the Ravishers Lynched and Another killed.

MT. VERNON, IND., October 12.—Mt. Vernon has been in the wildest state of excitement since two o'clock over a series of the most disgusting crimes and tragic revenges. The cause of all this began on Monday night at eleven o'clock, when eight negroes, lawless and drunk, went to a house of ill-fame near the outskirts of the town and knocked for admission. There were three girls in the house, and one of them inquiring what was wanted was answered that a messenger with a note was waiting. She opened the door, and a young negro stood on the steps, and just behind him a

GIGANTIC FELLOW WITH A COCKED REVOLVER.

who ordered the girl to open the door, and commanded his confederates to enter. The eight entered and demanded money from the girls, who did not have any. The scoundrels rifled the house for plunder, during which one girl attempted to escape by a back door. One of the scoundrels presented a revolver at her head, and told her he would kill her if she went—that they had business with her. They then huddled the girls into one room, and, putting out the lights, inaugurated a beastly carnival, holding their pistols at the girls' heads and compelling them to submit to the loathsome embraces of all, one after another, for an hour, during which time the girls were not allowed to speak or utter a sound on peril of death. A little after midnight all departed, leaving the women fainting and sick.

Next morning, in spite of the election, there was great excitement in town, and officers, armed with warrants, went in search of the ravishers. The villains lived in Belleville, the negro quarters, and had not fled. Jim Good, Jeff Hopkins, Ed Warner and William Chambers were arrested on Wednesday and put in jail, the arrest being kept as quiet as possible, in order to prevent lynching. On Thursday the town was greatly excited, but no steps were taken while the officers were in search of those who had escaped. This morning at two o'clock a

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY WAS PERPETRATED

in a terrible manner. Deputy Sheriff O. S. Thomas, Deputy Marshal Ed Hayes, Constable William Russell and Charles Baker went to the house of Dan Harris, Sr., a negro sixty years old, whose son, Dan Harris, Jr., was to be apprehended on a warrant for being one of the ravishers. They surrounded the house and Thomas knocked at the door and demanded admission. It was refused. He demanded it again, and ordered the parties inside to strike a light. Old Harris told him to strike a light himself. Thomas went to the side of the window with Russell to parley with the parties, and as they approached a double barreled shot gun was pushed out and discharged within three feet of them. One buckshot grazed Russell's cheek, and eighteen buried themselves in Thomas' face, throat and breast. The jugular vein was cut, and

ONE SHOT WENT THROUGH HIS HEART,

while his shoulder was blown off. He staggered a few feet, said, "Boys, I'm shot to the death," and fell dead without a struggle. Ed Hayes advanced to the window and was also fired at, and emptied a shot gun into the window at Harris, but neither was hurt much, Harris getting a few squirrel shot in his arm. The officers altogether made a raid on the house then, and, after a struggle, succeeded in getting old man Harris, but young Dan was not there. He is supposed to have got out somehow when they took old Harris to jail. About six o'clock found a great crowd, armed with pistols and guns, hungering for the lives of the men in jail, and for Harris'. Several of them attacked Harris as he was carried through and nearly succeeded in shooting him, and but for the excitement elsewhere, which diverted them, would have done it. They put him in jail, and Hayes, Jim Dunn, Baker and others locked themselves in, armed to the teeth, and defied the mob, which was howling outside and demanding entrance.

THE LYNCHERS ORGANIZE.

At eight o'clock this evening the long toll of a drum echoed through the streets, in which crowds of people stood on the corners awaiting the outlaws. At the court house corner a tall man, under the influence of liquor, addressed the crowd which gathered round him, and urged that their wives were not safe as long as bestial villains were allowed at large. He was summarily stopped by several citizens, and then at the command, several hundred men started out of the city and assembled in a dark woods half a mile out the railroad, where one hundred long black masks were ready. They spent an hour preparing the work and taking oaths of secrecy.

At ten o'clock, at the jail, there was heard the steady tramp of two hundred feet, and a few minutes later a hundred men,

THE BEST OF THE YEOMANRY

of the county, physically and probably in reputation, marched up the street and filed by twos into the yard and up the guards, without a word. Every man had on a long, black mask, falling from forehead to chin, like the Inquisitors of old. All had changed coats; some were turned lining out, and a hundred ways of disguises assumed. Not a word was spoken, not a demand made; but as the leader arrived at the door where Hayes, the Marshal, stood, at a signal the little knot of guards were seized. Another company of masked men had deployed to keep the crowd back, and as the guards were attacked,

A VOLLEY OF PISTOL AND GUN SHOTS

were fired. A melee ensued, in which the guards and gunners were overpowered, and their weapons taken from them, not without a strong resistance, however, for in the discharge of weapons Alexander Crunk, the new Sheriff, who was standing in the yard, had his right eye destroyed by a buckshot. His brother had his face and neck filled with shots, and two other men were slightly wounded. So far there had not been a word uttered, and, except the firing of the guns, no sound was heard except the low, plaintive prayers of the doomed wretches, which those who were near could hear, rise in the stillness that settled down. Ed. Hayes, who had not had time to get it away, had the key of the outside door taken from him, and in a moment more the door was opened, and

FIFTY MASKED MEN WERE IN THE CORRIDOR.

Here lay the old man, Harris, on his pallet, and over him the mob crushed with iron heels before his groans warned them of his presence. A light was brought, and it was then discovered by the determined men that another and stronger door stood between them and four of their prey. In ten minutes a cold chisel, sledge hammer and a crowbar were brought, and in willing hands the work of cutting through the iron wall began. The hopeless victims of the thirsting mob had paid no attention to the dread avengers, but

WENT ON WITH THEIR PRAYERS.

As the first heavy blow of the sledge fell on the iron the plaintive voices, urged unconsciously into a heightened tone, began to cry "Oh, God, have mercy on yo' lamb!" "Oh, Jesus, save yo' child!" One moaned out, "Oh, I see de waters ob Jordan, and de feet ob de Lamb! Oh, save yo' innocent child!" But minutes after minutes the dull thuds fell with unfeeling certainty, and as bar after bar gave way, the crowd began to

THIRST MORE FOR BLOOD.

But all was quiet as the grave, and not a sound was heard. The crowd stood stock-still, only the ghastly figures of the masked guards, who strolled about with guns and pistols cocked, speaking not a word to any. While the awed and expectant crowd were waiting outside a horrible deed was committed on the interior. The surging crowd, rendered desperate by the slow destruction of the iron door, had with hushed voices, and almost by glances,

AGREED UPON AN AWFUL VENGEANCE

for Thomas. The old man Harris, who lay on his pallet like one indifferent to his end, was surrounded by men from whose hearts all human feeling seemed to have fled, and the place filled with a demon. Without a word he was seized, a hand clutched about his throat to stifle any scream, and a knife plunged into his heart. In five minutes his body was

CUT IN PIECES LIKE A HOG,

head, arms, legs—all separated, and the sickening mass of human flesh flung into the privy. So quietly was the awful act perpetrated that not a soul knew of its commission until after the dread culmination of the night's horrid work. Who did this deed nobody knows, or if he does, or suspects, he dare not open his lips. In forty minutes from the opening of the front door this crime was committed, and in five minutes more the cell door yielded to the chisel and sledges, and with a crash rush the heartless crowd were in and seized the prisoners, and twine had been prepared, and in five minutes each of the four had his wrists tied tightly behind his back and a rope thrown about his neck. The doomed men uttered not a word of pleading, nor faltered an instant. Each bore himself well. The nerve and the coolness of a hero. At five minutes before eleven the little group at the jail door received orders, and the masked guards again moved back the crowd which had begun to struggle into the yard. A minute later

A LITTLE PROCESSION EMERGED FROM THE JAIL DOOR.

First came Bill Chambers, three men leading him by the rope about his neck, while one walked with him. He said nothing, but his step was firm. Next came Jim Goode, Jeff Hopkins and Ed Warner, in the order named, all walking firmly, but on either side of the latter walked a man who appeared to support him unnecessarily. There was no abuse, and not one of the doomed wretches craved mercy. The gloomy procession moved to the fence on the south side of the square, just where the massive portico of the splendid new

TEMPLE OF JUSTICE,

looked upon the scene which mocked its pretension and stained its portals. Here stands three locust trees, within three feet of the fence—three of the majestic row that fringed the square. The five men were led under the fatal trees, whose branches reached out, ready for the work. The rope about Jeff Hopkins' neck was thrown over the limb at the first trial, but the others caught in the leaves, and three or four minutes was spent in having men climb the trees and put the rope over. Not a word yet said, except all the prisoners were softly praying, but stood firm as rock. On the street in front a dense crowd was drawn up, parrolled in front by masked men with gleaming pistols, and as far as sound was concerned, the whole might have been a ghastly dream or vision. Although Hopkins' executioners were ready, they seemed to falter, and

JIM GOODE WAS THE FIRST TO BE PULLED UP.

As the man who put the rope over finished his task, he caught the end, and holding it, swung from the limb to the ground. The tension caught Goode, and pulled him on tip-toe. When the executioner released his hold, Goode fell back on the rope, and could not be lifted. He had fainted, and his death was painless. Five men seized the rope, and swung him up three feet clear, and tied the end to the fence post nearest.

AFFAIRS ON SATURDAY.

EVANSVILLE, IND, October 12.—There has been intense excitement in Mt. Vernon and Evansville all day over the tragic work of last night. The bodies of Jim Goode, Jeff Hopkins, Bill Chamber and Ed Warner were allowed to hang all day, the citizens indorsing the action of the mob to the extent of declining to have them cut down until after the funeral of Oscar Thomas, the murdered Deputy Sheriff. This took place at two o'clock this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse.

At five o'clock the bodies were cut down and the inquest begun. The streets were thronged with people all day, but no disorder or violence is reported. It was rumored that the others had been caught and would be hung to-night, but this is probably false.

Members of the mob are of course known, but it is safe to say they will never be punished. They could not be convicted in the county, and even the United States Court could hardly grapple with the matter successfully. Some of the best men in the city were in the ranks, and it was owing to their presence that the affair was so well conducted, without general disturbance.

Four of the accused negroes are still at large, and there have been rumors of their capture all day, but it is probable that Mount Vernon has had its vengeance, and that justice will be meted out in the Court.

A POLITICAL MURDER.

RODNEY, MISS., October 12.—Capt. John G. Peck, while on a peaceful mission to Alfred Fairfax, Republican nominee for Congress from the Fifth Louisiana district, and the negroes of Tensas parish to remonstrate with them upon the course which they were pursuing in drawing the color line, thereby exciting race prejudices, was murdered by them near Waterproof last night. The negroes are defiant and refuse to submit to arrest, and as there are not enough men here to execute the process of the court, aid has been sought from State troops in the other parishes. The peaceful people are much alarmed and in fear of insurrection.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. wsm&w

WE sent a sample of Pancake Flour and below find our answer.

BALTIMORE, October 8, 1878.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SIRS: The sample of Pancake Flour arrived Saturday, and we have tested it thoroughly, finding it to be all you claim for it, and in fact the best article for making pan cakes we have yet found.

Please accept our thanks for your kindness, and send prices for same as we want more. Yours, &c.,

D. D. MALLORY & Co.

Put some oysters in the batter and see the effect. S. S. M. & Co.

1td&1tW

He Has the Business.

There is no mistake about it, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, No. 278 Penn avenue, does five times as much business as any dentist in the State. The reasons are simply because he makes the best artificial teeth, and always succeeds in extracting teeth without pain. d&w

VICTORY!

The Great Results of Tuesday's Elections.

Sifting the Grain from the Chaff of the Returns.

Iowa Nearly Revolutionized in Politics.

A Sixty Thousand Majority Cut Down to Five.

Two Democratic Congressmen Elected, Wiping Out 12,000 Majority.

Indiana Certain to Send Voorhees Back to the Senate.

A Democratic Majority in Both Branches of the Legislature.

No Balance of Power for Any-Body Lying Around Loose.

Seven Democratic Congressmen to Six Radicals in Indiana.

Republicans Save Two State Officers in Ohio From the Wreck,

But the Democrats Sure of Eleven of the Twenty Congressmen.

IOWA.

Republican Majority Nearly Wiped Out—Two Democratic Congressmen Secured.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BURLINGTON, IOWA, October 11.—The Associated Press dispatches to subserve the Republicans, make most unjust and misleading comparisons of the vote in this State. They compare the vote for State officers at our election on Tuesday, with the vote cast last year for Governor, when, owing to the alleged convivial habits of their candidates for Governor, Gear, a Temperance candidate was put up in opposition to him by the Republicans and polled nearly 11,000 votes. There was also a Greenback and Democratic candidate in the field, and the combined vote of the three was 124,220, while the Republican candidate had 121,546, showing him to be in a minority of 2,674 on the whole vote. It is on the basis of a Republican defeat in the State last fall by nearly 3,000 votes that the comparisons of the associated press are made, and Republican gains on last year's vote figured out, with the idea of misleading the public as to the bearings of our election. On Lieutenant Governor last year the comparison would be much fairer. The vote was as follows:

Republican	132,828
Democratic	81,005
Greenback	32,212
United opposition	113,217
Republican majority	19,611

In 1876, Hayes had a majority in the State over Tilden of 59,205 and over Tilden and Cooper of 49,774 while in the Congressional districts, in the vote on Congressmen the total Republican majority was 49,933. You see it is much easier to figure Republican gains by taking the vote on Governor last year, he being in a minority on the popular vote, for exceptional causes, than the vote on other State officers, which fairly represent the strength of parties.

WE DO NOT GIVE UP THE STATE.

If the returns come in from outside counties as many believe they will, there is a possibility of the election of the united Democrat and Greenback ticket. Over half the State has been heard from, showing a Republican gain on the united opposition last year, when the Republican party was in a minority of 3,000, of but about 2,500. There is a chance for the election of some of our ticket, and at all events the magnificent Republican majorities of 30,000, 40,000 and 60,000 of recent years, will be cut down to a beggarly five or six thousand.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

The greatest triumph in this election has been in breaking in on the solid Republican delegation in Congress and electing two Democrats and Greenbackers. The Congressional delegation is as follows:

First District—M. A. McCord, Republican.
Second—Hiram Price, Republican.
Third—Thomas Updegraff, Republican.
Fourth—N. C. Deering, Republican.
Fifth—Rush Clark, Republican.
Sixth—J. M. Weaver, Democrat and Greenbacker by 1,000 majority over Sampson, Republican, whose majority two years ago was over 4,000.
Seventh—E. H. Gillett, Democrat and Greenbacker, by 500 majority over Cummings, Republican, who had 8,000 majority in 1876.
Eighth—Wm. F. Sapp, Republican.
Ninth—C. C. Carpenter, Republican.

The Democrats are jubilant here over the election of two Congressmen in the banner Republican State of the Union and the scare they have given the Republicans on the State ticket. E. C., JR.

[By Associated Press.]

DES MOINES, October 9.—Returns from fifty-four counties, which cast over half the vote of the State, give a Republican majority on the State ticket of 12,200, a gain of 2,280 on the Gubernatorial vote of last year. If this ratio of increase continues it will give a Republican majority of fully 15,000. The Republican Congressmen elected are McCord in the First district, Price in the Second, Updegraff in the Third, Deering in the Fourth, Clark in the Fifth, Sapp in the Eighth and Carpenter in the Ninth. The Democrats and Greenbackers elected are Weaver in the Sixth by about 1,000 majority, and Gillett in the Seventh by about 500.

INDIANA.

A Grand Victory at the Home of Hendricks and Voorhees.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—The Democratic majority on State ticket will be about 12,000, while the National vote will run about 30,000, which is very small considering their boasts.

VOORHEES' GRAND VICTORY.

Everybody is congratulating Voorhees on the brilliant victory that has attended his magnificent canvass of the State. For two months he has been speaking six and eight times a week, and covering the entire State in his travels. He combatted and overcame the most iniquitous apportionment ever devised.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE STANDS.

The Legislature will be Democratic by about six majority on joint ballot, and will stand about as follows:

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Nat.*
Senate	25	24	1
House	53	43	4
Joint ballot	78	67	5

This gives the Democrats power to pass a new apportionment law, which will be one of the first acts of the session. They are pledged to it by their State platform.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The only doubtful district at this time is the Ninth, but it is generally believed Orth is elected by a majority of less than 50 over Templeton, Democrat and Greenbacker. Giving the Republicans Orth the delegation in the next House will stand seven Democrats, counting De La Matyr, elected in the Indianapolis district as a Democrat to six Republicans. He will act with the Democrats in the organization of the House. The Democrats lost the First district, which is naturally Democratic, and has had no other kind of Congressman for thirty years, owing to the personal popularity of their candidate, Heilman. The Congressional delegation stands as follows:

First district—W. Heilman, Republican.
Second—Thos. R. Cobb, Democrat.
Third—George A. Bicknell, Democrat.
Fourth—Jeptha D. New, Democrat.
Fifth—Thos. M, Browne, Republican.
Sixth—Wm. R. Myers, Democrat.
Seventh—Gilbert De La Matyr, Dem.-Nat.
Eighth—A. J. Hostetler, Democrat.
Ninth—Godlove S. Orth, Republican.
Tenth—W. H. Calkins, Republican.
Eleventh—Calvin Cowgill, Republican.
Twelfth—W. G. Colerick, Democrat.
Thirteenth—John H. Baker, Republican.

[By Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—The most reliable reports from the Ninth Congressional district up to one o'clock confirms the election of Orth, Republican, by 21 majority.

OFFICIAL RETURNS CONFIRM ESTIMATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 10.—The following is the official majorities in the Ninth Congressional district: For Orth, Republican—Warren county, 685; Benton, 16; Tippecanoe, 711. For McCabe, Democrat—Boone, 15; Fountain, 254; Clinton, 785; Montgomery, 261. Orth's majority in the district is 97. There is no change in the result in other districts from last night's report. The Congressional delegation in the State is Democrats, 6; Republicans, 6; Nationals, 1. Corrected and official returns for Legislature gives the following result: Senate—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 24; National, 1. House—Democrats, 54; Republicans, 41; Nationals, 5. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is 6.

LAFAYETTE, October 10.—The official majority for Orth, Republican, for Congress in this district is 98.

OHIO.

Meager Republican Majority—Democratic Congressional Gain.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

COLUMBUS, October 10.—The official report from the Thirteenth district showing Warner's election by 114 majority over Van Vorhes settles the fact the Democrats will have a majority of the delegation, which stands 11 Democrats to 9 Republicans. The following shows the Congressmen elected with reported or official majorities:

DEMOCRATS ELECTED.

Third district—John A. McMahon; 1,090 majority.
Fifth—Ben. LeFevre; 1,897 majority.
Sixth—W. D. Hill; 4,009 majority.
Seventh—Frank Hurd; by a majority of 2,200 over Luckey, the Republican candidate, and 5,000 over Kahlo, the National nominee.
Eighth—E. B. Finley; 1,000 majority.
Ninth—George L. Converse; 988 majority.
Tenth—Thomas Ewing; 449 majority.
Eleventh—H. L. Dickey; 1,600 majority.
Thirteenth—A. J. Warner; 114 majority.
Fourteenth—G. Atherton; 2,500 majority.
Fifteenth—G. W. Geddes; 400 majority.

REPUBLICANS ELECTED.

First district—Benj. Butterworth, 761 majority.
Second—Thos. L. Young, 945 majority.
Fourth—J. W. Keifer, 4,000 majority.
Twelfth—H. S. Neal, 1,500 majority.
Sixteenth—Wm. McKinley, 1,400 majority.
Seventeenth—Jas. Monroe, 4,000 majority.
Eighteenth—J. T. Updegraff, 3,400 majority.
Fineteenth—Jas. A. Garfield, 8,000 majority.
Twentieth—Amos Townsend, 4,500 majority.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST.

It was surprising the way in which McKinley ran away with Wiley in the Sixteenth district. The district embraces Stark, Wayne and Ashland counties, and was considered a remarkably safe one for a Democrat, having a majority of nearly two thousand, while the candidate, General Aquila Wiley, is a very popular man. But McKinley was a Major in Hayes' regiment, and is a great favorite with the Administration, and it is believed was the recipient of all the Administration's contribution to the campaign fund. At any rate, he made a vigorous fight and changed over Stark county, cut down Ashland and Wayne to nearly nominal figures, and found himself elected by nearly fifteen hundred majority.

Almost as surprising as this was the result in the Toledo district. Frank Hurd had a fight with the Republicans, the Nationals and quite a formidable faction in his own party, led by Gen. Steedman, and he has come out, beating the Republican nominee 2,200 and the National over five thousand.

The Republicans here show more temper over the election of Ewing than any of the other Democratic Congressmen. They had a special desire to tomahawk him, because he was the most aggressive representative of the Ohio idea, and when they brought out the venerable Horton as their leader, and when Charley Grosvenor went on to Washington and got a barrel of money to dump into the district, they felt confident that they had the drop on Ewing; but he comes out, after a most laborious contest with 450 majority in his favor, and the prestige of a leader in the hour of his triumph.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Republican State ticket has been elected by a majority of not more than 5,000. Some of the Republican leaders claim 8,000 to 10,000, but the figures received up to this time will not justify it. Forty-six counties show Republican gains amounting to 15,228, on the basis of last year's vote. Bishop's majority last year was 22,520, and this must be swept away before they can commence counting their majority. Of the forty-two counties yet to hear from twenty-four of them are Democratic, embracing many of the old reliable strongholds: seventeen are Republican, and there is Lucas, which has gone National. If they get the 7,000 yet required to absorb the majority of last year, and 5,000 more on top of it, they will be doing quite as well as they could expect.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Democrats Make a Clean Sweep of the State.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WHEELING, October 10.—The contest for Congressman in the Third district between Kenna, Democrat, and Walker, National, and always a leading Democrat is close, but the Greenbackers concede Kenna's election by a very small majority, probably 1,000. Col. Wilson is returned to Congress from the Wheeling district by the handsome majority of 1,500 or 1,600. Ben Martin goes back from the Second district with the endorsement of his constituents by a majority of probably 4,000 to 5,000, as things now look,

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. Outside of this county, there don't seem to be any Republicans elected to the Legislature. She will be almost alone in her glory. Ex-Governor Stevenson is defeated for the Legislature in Wood county.

CATCHING THE COLORED VOTE.

A Thin Trick to be Played at Washington, Pa.

The Republican managers have resorted to rather a shallow trick to capture the colored vote in Washington county. They fully realize that the colored people are weary of voting for the party which is profuse in promises but which always fails to fulfill these promises, and their fears of losing the colored element prompted the trick which they expect to play next Thursday night. They have arranged that four colored debaters shall discuss the political question in the Colored Methodist Church of Washington, and give out that two of these debatees are Democrats and two Republicans. By this announcement they expect to secure a large audience, and then it is arranged that the alleged Democratic debaters, who are in fact Republicans and who have been instructed well in their parts, are to be worsted, the Democratic side is to make an ignominious failure and thus the Republican side is to be boosted. This is to take place on next Thursday night, but the trick will doubtless fall flat in view of the exposure we thus make of it beforehand. Perhaps it may be abandoned altogether.

Take Care of Theodore.

(Washington Post.)

We don't know when we have read a more cheering piece of information than that which was telegraphed us the other day from Cincinnati, to the effect that Theodore Thomas has been assigned to the same room that was once occupied by Jenny Lind and Christine Nilson. Would it be asking too much of the talented operator at Cincinnati to inform us if the sheets were well aired, and whether there was a plentiful supply of crockery? It won't do to let Theodore get damp—on the outside.

FENNEL TEA is a simple remedy to quiet the baby, and this innocent article is embodied in Dr Bull's Baby Syrup, which puts the baby to sleep without the evil use of opiates. Price 25 cents.

CURTIN AND YERKES.

They Address Immense Crowds at Mercer and Franklin.

Live Topics of the Campaign Eloquently Discussed.

Corruptions of the Republican Party Pointed Out.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

MASS MEETING IN FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 11.—There was a big Democratic demonstration here this afternoon in the Opera House. The people turned out in large numbers to hear ex-Governor Curtin and Senator Yerkes, and they were not disappointed. Both speakers were equal to the occasion and delivered speeches that will tell in the approaching election. Both State and National issues were ably discussed, and the record of the Republican party brought out. The speakers go to Petrolia to-morrow. J. C.

A RINGING DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

MERCER, PA., October 10.—The largest meeting of the campaign was held here to-night in the Court House, which was filled with such an audience as you might see at an opera, or some fashionable entertainment. The gallery was reserved for the inmates of one of the Soldier's Orphan Schools, and shortly before the organization they filed in and filled it completely. Gov. Curtin had visited the school in the afternoon and they were here to listen to him. The members of the bar were seated inside the railing, and when Gov. Curtin came into the room, accompanied by the committee, he was loudly applauded.

A county town is always a critical place to talk. It contains generally the intellectual aristocracy of the county. The residence of the greatest number of the members of the bar, the conventions of the two papers, one of each party; the resident Judges circle, all these things go to make up a rather critical audience for a public speaker to address. They are generally pretty cool with their applause, and don't enthuse much

Governor Curtin is naturally anxious to go back to his own district, and give it a little attention as he is the nominee there. He has not been at home one day. "I want to elect this ticket" said Curtin when asked by some one here if he was going to fill all his appointments.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Hon. Samuel Griffiths, as President, and for Vice Presidents: Hon. James Sheakley, Adam Boston, Samuel Giebner, William Black, M. Pauley, Hiram Pauley, Adam Persch, A. J. Gillespie, B. A. Williams, John McConnell. Secretaries—Fred P. James, B. Magoffin.

The Hon. Samuel Griffith, ex-member of Congress from this district having been introduced said: "Ladies and Gentlemen we are here this evening to discuss grave affairs of State. We have very distinguished people here to address us. [Ex-Governor Curtin and Senator Yerks of Bucks.] I will now introduce to you the Hon. Herman Yerkes."

SPEECH OF SENATOR YERKES.

Mr. Yerkes said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I shall not occupy much of your time, as we have with us here this evening the great War Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin. (Applause.)

Mr. Yerkes then went into a discussion of National and State affairs. Let us not, in the intoxication at this great National shame, forget the condition of our own State. Are her children happy? Has she no escutcheon to cleanse? Will the people be content to have their attention drawn away from the real issues by a cry of the flag, or a meaningless cry of the tariff, which few of them understand? From the Shenango to the Schuylkill there is no markets for our products; their cry is answered and reanswered by an angry echo that the people are tired of the extravagance of the public officers, and their management of public affairs. Of the want and distress which pervades our country we all know. Of the extravagance I refer to the record. Mr. Yerkes then went into the tables already published, showing the enormous increase.

THE PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO BREAK THE RING.

The people have twice shown a disposition to get rid of the rings which oppress them, once in the adoption of the new Constitution, and last year, when if the vote of all those who were dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs had been united, it would have carried the State by over sixty thousand. The Democratic party carried the State by ten thousand majority, and the Nationals polled fifty-five thousand votes, independent votes, preferring to take the risk of losing the proffered reform.

Suppose there was a great battle to be fought, with officers and regiments and battalions all ready, and suddenly a band of guerrillas should appear on the hills with more officers than men (laughter), and they would send word to the leaders of both armies that they would join either party provided the great army marched under these guerilla officers. What do you suppose would be the action of those two great armies? Disband and follow the lead of the guerillas? no, no.

Gov. Curtin was then introduced.

SPEECH OF THE WAR GOVERNOR.

It is eighteen years since I saw you. I was then soliciting votes for myself. Many who heard me then are now dead, and any who are now living may say that I was more successful in soliciting votes for myself then than I am for others.

We have passed through great troubles since then, and many went down to death. We have now entered on better times. I trust to last a long time. I am not one of those who believe that the Government is always about to break up. My opinion and hope is that it is to last long, and that this is ab ut the levelest-headed forty-five millions of people there are anywhere. I lived abroad, my friends, for four years, and studied thier Government. I lived in a despotic government, where men were numbered like cattle, and when there I thought of my own great government, where all men are equal. All men are equal before the law, however rich or poor, and he has the unalienable right to cast his ballot, and the aggregate of these make up public opinion, which the officials are bound to obey.

When I lived abroad I received all the newspapers and endeavored to examine the character of the Government, and I remember of reading Mr. McCullough's circular from Fort Wayne, (he was then Secretary of the Treasury,) in which he began the contraction of the currency.

BEGINNING OF OUR MISFORTUNES.

In 1869, Congress passed an act which Grant signed which was the beginning of our trouble Passed under the influence of Wall street in New York and Third street in Philadelphia, and Grant the soldier—whom everybody respected, signed the bill violating the contract by which the bonds were to be paid in currency and then demonetized silver.

In 1873 when Jay Cook failed and everything looked blue, they passed another act in favor of the money power. Unfortunately the Drexels and the Sieglemans have had too much to say in the Government.

Congress in following February passed the specie payment bill compelling the immediate resumption, which they could no more do at once than they could command the waters in the rivers to return to the mountains.

This contraction is felt in every nerve and fiber of the country, and from the Government in Washington not one word of consolation or comfort comes. At last the people in their calamity have gone off from the great parties for relief. I find Hoyt declares for hard money. I find in the platform at Pittsburgh (Democratic) that gold, silver and national currency, shall be the currency of the country. I find that Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate, has given that part of the platform a liberal construction, which will give a currency to relieve suffering labor.

GREENBACKS NOT BONDS BORE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

Chase conceived the idea of issuing greenbacks to carry out the war.

It was not the bonds that fought the war, it was the legal tender. That was the circulating medium. The bondholders bought the bonds with that money and it is not the bondholders place to complain. I do not know whether Mr. Dill is in favor of what I am to say next or not, but I am. I am in favor of the Government issuing a bond of a small denomination at a low rate of interest, that the people may put their money into that, and not be robbed by these bank failures. Sixteen thousand depositors in one bank in Chicago, the other day, were swindled. I am for low bonds that citizens may know that it is safe. The Government is paternal: it should protect these poor men who never get inside of a bank parlor. The remedy is so safe and simple that I am amazed it is not adopted.

My Greenback friend, we agree, except you are scattering your fire, I am shooting right at the bell. I expect to bring my bird down. (Applause). Don't be afraid of being called a renegade; you are a renegade now. The Republicans stand on hard money; hard to get, God knows. (Applause). Dill is an excellent little man. Dill, I know him well. My friend Mason, I would like him to come in too. (Applause). I understand a man who is against his Government to be a traitor—but does party override your duty to your country?

DEMOCRATS DID NOBLY IN THE WAR.

Patriotism is not confined to Mercer county, where you have your friends and your home; it is not in one party alone, and was not so during the war. I know something about that, having had something to do with it. (Applause). I put the flag into the hands of 275,000 men. Fifty thousand, great, strong Pennsylvanians went down to death, and when our State was threatened 87,000 more responded. I handed that flag to one regiment of 880 from Northampton county, and every man in that regiment was a Democrat. (Applause.)

I know the war struck the great heart of the people in Pennsylvania. You will not find in any proclamation or message of mine any opprobrious epithet, no reference to Copperheads or anything like that. Every measure for sustaining that war passed the Legislature by a *unanimous* vote. (Great applause.) Political *parties*, my friends, are not given to fighting. (Laughter.) No States but Rhode Island and Kansas furnished so many men as we did. We gave one in seventeen, New York gave one in twenty-two, and we made no boast of it. But I thought the war was over. I have had enough of it. I was at Chambersburg and Fredericksburg, and have witnessed the devastation which it caused. The soldiers who fought against our army for three days, barefooted and without very much to eat, shook hands when they were conquered, because they were American citizens. And now some men tell us we must fight the war over again once a year. Sumner is in his grave and Greeley is gone. They were both for peace. And where is Trumbull, and Palmer, and Julien, and the living lights of this once great party? My friends, just where I am. (Applause.)

No one knew the distress of our people better than I did, blood upon every doorstep, and crape in every church. I saw to-day in the soldiers' orphan school the children, and each orphan represented a good man dead. Now they

WANT TO UNFURL THE BLOODY SHIRT.

I wonder what under the name of heavens they selected that garment for. I wonder whose shirt it was? (laughter) and a great army led by Blaine and Conkling and Grow, and all the other valient men want to fight more. (Laughter.) Let us see who will win. I know the class of men who wanted the war to go on; men who furnished hay and horses and mules, and d—n bad mules they were. (Laughter.) Seventy-five thousand of them went in at Harrisburg. A man inquired of Dr. Rutherford in Harrisburg where he could buy a good horse. The doctor told him he couldn't buy a bad one in all that neighborhood, for the bad ones were all in the army.

It was the ring men wanted the war to go on—awfulmen to fight a foe—like Mark Twain, got their relations into it. They made their money in tears and blood, and they now shout, beware!

Whom would you trust, the brave men who struggled with the men of the North, or these hypocrites? I am often reminded, when they are fighting this war over, especially every four years, of the chancery case that his son acted. "I raised and educated my family on that case," said the father, "and I expected you to do the same thing. How could you?"

An old man in my town, named Currens, told a story about his valient services in the Revolution: "I fought at Monmouth," said he, "and every stroke of my sabre mowed down the foe. The blood of our enemies was around me up to top of my shoes. At last the great Washington touched me on the shoulder. I shall never forget the gravity of his countenance. 'In the name of God,' said Washington, 'will you make a slaughter house out of the field of battle?'" (Laughter.)

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

My friend Yerkes has told you of the expenses of the State Government. When I was Governor I had $4,000 and a fair house to live in. Now they have $10,000 and a fine house; no taxes and $600 for flowers at his entertainments, and he don't give liquor (Laughter), much to the disgust of the Legislature, as some of them here can testify. They used to keep the grounds in order for the hay that came off them; now $15,000 is appropriated. The money goes some where. Then they have the various Commissions. The Fish Commission is about the queerest. I don't know how it is here, but in my county we petitioned them to put black bass in; they put some kind of chubs in there (Laughter); we can't catch any of them.

When we were in WASHINGTON it used to cost $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 to run the Government; last year $140,000,000. Used to be 50,000 to 75,000 officeholders; now 145,000, with salaries largely increased. Then $1 75 per capita; now $3 34. How much will it increase in the future? Where will it end?

Hayes received $50,000. George Washington did it for $25,000, and I must express to this intelligent audience that George Washington was quite equal to Rutherford B. Hayes. (Laughter.)

Hoyt and his crowd are all creatures of the Ring, and it comes to this that the leader of the Ring can resign his place in the United States Senate and name his son and not a newspaper favoring it in the entire State.

It has pleased Providence to lay a heavy hand upon the towns and cities of the South. My friends, God was there; God is everywhere, and when He laid His hand there He inspired the hearts of the North, and brave men and delicate Christian women went down to aid those stricken people.

I have detained you long enough. I ought to be at home. I am running for Congress, and God knows maybe somebody is running against me. (Cheers.)

The Governor closed his address by a reference to Hayes visiting the grave of Madison, in company with the guerrilla Mosbey, in which he scored the roving Rutherford deeply. At the conclusion of the meeting many of the citizens of all parties, were personally introduced to Governor Curtin. J. C.

A SUPERB DISPLAY.

What Can be Seen at J. Palmer O'Neil & Co.'s Fifth Avenue Exposition.

There are some show windows on Fifth avenue, which appear to contain the cream of the entire establishment whereof they form the front. And in at least one instance the reverse is the case. That is to say there is a modest, neat little case at the foot of the stairway at No. 41 Fifth avenue, containing some glass balls and a gun or two, that but feebly foreshadows the wealth of splendid weapons on the floor above. There can be seen a stock of guns *unsurpassed* by any similar collection in the United States. Along the walls are ranged handsome cases, where the polished barrels of hundreds of masterpieces gleam in the light like organ pipes. In the center of the room is another case, where the royal gems of this collection are enthroned—gems that make the sportsman's eye glisten, if not with envy, at least with admiration. Here the firm of J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., show a wise policy. They evince no bias for any particular gun, but their patrons may rest assured that they can choose from the very best makes in the world. In proof witness the following list of makes represented:

James Purdy, J. D. Dougall, E. M. Reilly, Westly Richards (hammers and hammerless), W. C. Scott & Son, W. W. Greener, P. Webley & Son, Bonehill, and other English makes, as well as the following American makes of guns: E. Remington & Sons, Nicholls & Lefever, and Parker Bros.

Another feature of this establishment is the full and complete line of hunting suits, leggings, belts, shoes, etc., kept on hand or prompt

BROKE UP IN A ROW.

The Colored Radicals Don't Capture but Break Up the Convention.

The Republican "Brudders" Draw Revolvers on the Police.

Two of them Arrested and Placed Behind the Bars.

Stormy Scenes—The Address of the League—Prosecutions.

The People's League Convention was broken up Wednesday through the combined efforts of the clackers hired by Judge Fetterman and those sent here from Philadelphia and Harrisburg by Recorder Quay A far more stormy time was had yesterday, if possible, than on the day previous. One of the "clackers" drew a revolver on a police officer, but dared not to use it.

The interview published in THE POST on Tuesday was denied by J. H. Adley, the delegate who gave himself away, to an evening paper reporter, but the proceedings of the Convention show that the true story was told in THE POST. If, however, further evidence be demanded our reporter is willing to make an affidavit that the interview did occur and was truthfully reported. But here is the detailed report of yesterday's proceedings:

ON EDUCATION.

The People's League reassembled at half past nine o'clock yesterday morning, C. M. Brown of Harrisburg, in the chair. Prof. Day submitted the report from the Committee on Education, which demanded equal opportunities for the education of children without regard to color; that colored teachers shall be allowed to enter the same competitive examination as white teachers; that the Legislature abolish all laws making discriminations on account of color; that wherever separate schools are forced upon the colored people, by reason of the prejudice of a community, colored teachers have the preference; that if seperate schools be insisted on, the houses in their appointments and surroundings shall be the very best that can be furnished, cost what they may, and that where the highest grades are not provided in city schools, the doors of existing high grade schools shall be thrown open to the qualified youth of the State, even if these doors have to be forced by the decision of a court of law. This report was signed by Prof. W. H. Day and Alderman William Battls of Harrisburg; William H. Still, National candidate for Commissioner in Berks county, and Daniel Dorsey and R. A. Hall of Pittsburgh. The report was adopted, and a little row afterwards ensued as to whether it had been adopted.

ASSAILING A DEMOCRAT.

Mr. T. E. Younger of Harrisburg, now appeared to the front with a series of resolutions which he declared he would read. This was the signal for tremendous confusion, but Younger maintained that the action of Galbraith on the day previous was a precedent which was warranted by his action. He then commenced reading but in a moment was surrounded by an angry mob of howling and jostling men. His friends then assisted him up to the stage where the reading was finished. The resolutions charged the Republican party with having betrayed the colored people, and concluded by pledging the League to the support of the Democratic ticket. Scarcely had the last words been uttered until there were shrieks. "Throw him out the window," "Bring him down," "Take the resolutions from him," &c., &c. One man said: "He can't stay in this Convention any longer." In a twinkling the stage was crowded by the mob, which pressed around Younger, making the most fearful threats against him. Younger finally made his way to the front of the stage, when he was caught by the feet and jerked off the stage; in falling, he slightly injured his back. The next instant he turned upon the floor, in the centre of a group of friends, with a grin on his face. The terrific howling presently abated, and the President declared the resolutions out of order.

The report of the Committee on Business was next presented and adopted amidst the confusion. Each member was assessed twenty-five cents to defray the expenses of the League.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Professor Day, Chairman of the Committee on Address, next read the following:

Forced by tyrannical methods, we meet in State convention, loving liberty, loving justice, members of various political parties, and working out our political salvation through them—not demanding that all men should think alike, but tolerant of each other's political opinions—to consult in reference to the interest of the colored citizens, educationally, industrially, socially, morally and religiously.

At the same time, while ours is not a political association, in self defense, we defy and oppose the action of any association under the lead of a few ambitious, designing men, who insist that we shall adopt a political test before we can be permitted to enter our own annual meeting to consult together upon education, industry, trades, social depression, morality or religion.

We hold that this is not merely a deprivation of rights, but a denial of our individual freedom, reducing us to dependants and serfs; making us slaves instead of men. To yield to such petty tyranny would be to render us unworthy of our rights and of the people with whom we are identified. And we propose to repudiate such action and the authors of it by all the means in our power.

We sincerely believe that the interest of the colored citizens demands the existence of our organization, and that we shall therefore be sustained; we therefore make our organization a permanent one, and we appeal to you for your earnest co-operation.

In the People's League we shall not spend time to inquire what political views the members hold, but instead, we shall devote ourselves to the educational interest of the colored citizens. [This was explained at length.]

We shall endeavor to secure the recognition of our skilled labor in the workshops of the State, endeavoring to secure a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. We shall teach our children trades.

We shall, if possible, induce the colored citizens to avail themselves of the opportunities now so generally afforded the colored citizens, to devote themselves more generally to agriculture, either at home or on the broad acres of our West; to encourage industry which makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; to uncrowd our cities where we most do congregate; and by the cultivation of the soil either in our gardens or on broader acres, to improve our social condition.

Fellow citizens, our destiny is in our own hands. The responsibilities of citizens, free American citizens, are ours. We are looking forward to the time when the politics of a colored citizen shall be known only by conversation. No set of men, colored or white, can dictate to us. We are *free*. "God willed us free men; man willed us slaves; we will as God wills; God's will be done."

OBJECTIONS TO THE ADDRESS.

The last phrases in the address elicited prolonged and most vociferous applause, but when the noise had died away David W. Simpson of Philadelphia, one of the employed clackers, pitched into the address. He said that while the State's Equal Rights' League was not named in the address, it was plain that the address was aimed at that association. He further felt that the Equal Rights League (the Forten-Mackey colored organization) had done a good thing in indorsing the Republican candidates and platform.

Thomas E. Younger also objected to the address. When he had signed it the State Equal Rights League was named in the denunciation and the organization deserved to be branded; it had used "tyranical methods" in indorsing the Republican party, and the speaker therefore objected to the committee scratching out the name "State Equal Rights League." He further charged that the Philadelphia Republican delegates had captured this Convention, and they had no right here, because most of them belong to the State League and this was organized for the benefit of the colored people, not to boost the Republican party. The People's League, he added, had been sold out.

Frank Wood of Philadelphia, said the address had thrown open the doors for political discussion. He said that the Republicans could not allow the address to go on record. If there was to be an indorsement of any party it was very plain what party should be indorsed. If any party was to be indorsed it was the Republican party. Ten thousand unavenged murders point to the indorsement of the Republican party.

A FEARFUL ROW.

These speeches, made amidst great confusion, were the signal for still greater disorder. Twenty dusky delegates jumped to their feet and began yelling at the top of their voices. While howling till their great throats were distended like balloons and till the hall echoed and re-echoed with the terrific noise the excited delegates wildly gesticulated, shook clenched fists into one another's faces, pushed and jostled and stamped till the noise was deafening. Four Philadelphians jumped upon the stage and one of them, Al. Bettencord, tried to speak but he could not possibly have made his words intelligible had he possessed a larynx of fifty fog-horn power. The Chairman desperately clutching a huge club kept constantly pounding on the table like a madman and at the same time kept constantly yelling for order. Dorsey Jones and Scott Taper the colored policemen rushed to the stage to eject the swarm of enfuriated darkeys who were now tusseling there and finding expostulation vain the colored officers summoned white policemen to their aid and the bevy began to clear the stage by sheer force. "Put the police out", "knock the police down" and kindred expressions and threats resounded through the room. But the policemen through a liberal use of the mace finally became masters of the situation by clearing the stage.

REVOLVERS DRAWN ON THE POLICE.

Then the jostling was transferred to the floor of the hall and the dim and confusion became still greater. The frantic delegates crowded together, rushed, pushed, jammed shouted till they were hoarse and gesticulated until great beads of perspiration stood out on their faces. The police rushed into the midst of the crowd, and some of the delegates again turned their assaults to the officers. One colored brudder struck at Officer Dorsey Jones, and the latter promptly pegged him one on the pate. Thomas Washington and George Young, two of the Pittsburgh Fetterman delegates were most disorderly, and Officer Frank Kunkle proceeded to bounce them. Young pulled something from his pocket which the crowd saw flashing for an instant, but no person could tell what it was. Then Young struck Officer Kunkle, the latter alleges, whereupon other policemen came to the rescue and both Young and Washington were marched up to the Central Police station and thrust behind the bars. At the Station house the revolver was found on Young's person.

In the midst of the confusion numerous motions were made to adjourn, but were not recognized by the chair. Then was heard Delegate Bettencord of Philadelphia, shouting at the top of his voice, "You've set the thing up on us. You have run a lot of ring fellows in on us here to-day. Their initiation fees have been paid by outsiders. We will get our work in on November 5th, and don't you forget it." Presently the noise subsided somewhat, and then it was discovered that one of the Cameron-Mackey-Fetterman delegates had started the address, and as it was impossible to take action on it, a motion was put that the Convention adjourn to meet at Philadelphia at the call of President Brown. This motion gave rise to more confusion, but amidst the cries of "No," "No," the waving of hats, the nervous gesticulating of clenched and dusky fists, and the tattoo of canes upon the floor, the chairman declared the body adjourned.

PROSECUTIONS—STRAY POINTS.

Later in the day Officer Kunkle preferred charges of disorderly conduct against Thomas Washington and George Young, and also charged the latter with striking him. The accused remained in the Central station house for several hours, when some Republican friends put up fifty dollars for their appearance at a hearing this morning and they were released.

Subsequently one of the noisy delegates whom Officer Dorsey Jones had struck, preferred a charge of assault and battery against him before Alderman Milliken, Officer Jones attended the Convention as an officer and not as a delegate.

The reporter met President Brown yesterday afternoon, and he stated that no meeting will be called until after the election. He also stated that the Republican State Committee and the National State Committee had furnished railroad tickets to all of their delegates. Most of the delegates from eastern cities have already left for their homes.

POLITICAL

DEMOCRATIC

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford county

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. F. McKENNA, Allegheny City.

FORTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JEHU P. SMITH, Sewickley.

FORTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
CHAS. H. PAULSON.

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
W. S. RENO, Allegheny,
SAMUEL R. STEWART, Allegheny,
MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN B. LARKIN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES IRVIN, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
JAMES G. WELDON, 15th ward, Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
JOHN W. CARLE, 26th ward, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH HAYS, 36th ward, Pittsburgh.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
WILLIAM DICKINSON, Sewickley,
NATHANIEL FINCH, McKeesport.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANDEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
W. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM McGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MURRAY CARPENTER, Pine township.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pa. R. R.	32¾	32⅞	12,052
Reading	13¾	13⅞	5,730
Lehigh Valley	37	37¼	315
P., Titus. & Buf.	4¼	4½	100
U. Cos. of N. J.	127	129	.....
Cen. T.	38	40	.....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	107½	108½	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	90	91	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Gold firm at 100¾. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Borrowing rates flat. Subsidiary silver 1 per cent. discount. Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities dull.

The failure of Hoar & Co. is the principle topic of discussion on the street and exercises an unsettling influence on the Stock Exchange. The Governing Committee appointed a special committee to investigate the affair. No new developments to-day. The stock market to-day was irregular, with frequent changes in temper. Speculation at opening prices declined ¼@1c, but after the first call there was an advance of ⅛ to ¼c. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Western Union, and Northwest leading the upward movement. During the afternoon the market was heavy, Western Union declining 1⅜c, and the general list ¼@1c. Shortly before the close a recovery took place led by coal stocks which were favorably affected by reports of a harmonious termination of a meeting of the Central Board of Coal Producers. At the meeting it was resolved that the production for November should be 1,800,000 tons; the production last month was 1,200,000 tons. The officers were directed to invite the various interests to a conference so as to arrange for 1879.

Transactions aggregated 134,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Wabash, 20,000 Northwest common, 11,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 3,600 preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 25,000 Western Union, and 3,000 Iron Mountain.

Close—Money market active at 3@7 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $497,000. Customs receipts, $240,000. Clearings, $21,000,000; Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills strong at 479; sight exchange on New York, 485.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107⅝	5-20s, '65, new.	102⅝
5-20s, '67.	105¼	5-20s, '68.	107⅛
New 5s.	105⅜	New 4½s.	103
New 4 per cts.	99⅞	10-40s.	105⅜
10-40s, coups.	105⅜	Currency 6s.	119

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	33¼	Tennessee new	39
Virginia new.	21	Virginia, old.	22
Missouri 6s.	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	90¾	C. C. C. & I.	32
Quicksilver.	12¾	N. J. Central.	82¼
Do preferred.	31	Rock Island.	114
Pacific Mail.	15¾	St. Paul.	30¼
Mariposa.	2½	Do preferred.	65
Do preferred.	2½	Wabash.	19½
Adams Ex.	107	Ft. Wayne.	98¼
Fargo Ex.	95	Terre Haute.	1½
American Ex.	48	Do preferred.	4½
U. S. Ex.	48¼	O. & M.	7¼
N. Y. Central.	111	Del. & Lack.	51½
Erie.	8	C. & A.	80½
Do preferred.	23	Illinois Central.	104
Harlem.	135	A. & P. Tel.	26
Mich. Central.	68	Mo. Pacific.	1¾
Panama.	123	H. & St. Joe.	14
Union Pacific.	66	B. & Q.	109
Lake Shore.	67½	Central Pacific.	106⅜
Ill. Central.	76¾	Union.	106¼
P. & C.	81¾	Land Grants.	104¾
N. W. C.	40⅞	Sinking Fund.	99½
Do preferred.	71⅜		

Foreign Market.

LONDON, October 16.—Consols, for money 94 3-16; account 94 7-16; Illinois Central, 79; Pennsylvania Central, 33½; Reading, 14; Erie, 15½; preferred, do. 28; 5-20s of '67, 107⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜; new 5s, 106¼; 4½s, 105. Refined petroleum, 7¾. Linseed oil, 27s 10d. Tallow, 37s 6d.

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 16.—Rentes, 112f 52½c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, October 16.—Petroleum, 23d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Cotton, dull andeasier at 6¼@6 9-16; sales of 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500 bales. American, 5,500 bales. Breadstuffs weak; er; California white wheat average 9s 8d @9s 10d; do club 9s 11d@10s 3d; red western spring, 7s 6d@9s 6d; for old and new winter 8s 8d@8s 10d. Flour—western canal 19s 22d. Corn—new western mixed, 32s 3d@22s 9d. Canadian peas 32s 9d @33s 3d; fine American, tallow 37s 9d. Lard, 35s 9d. American cheese, 47s 6d. Spirits petroleum, 7¼s. Refined, 8½@ 8⅝s. Turpentine, 34s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
October 17, 1878.

Business was fair to-day, with sales about average at firm prices. Stocks on hand are equal to the demand, and receipts in most articles liberal.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Fresh eggs are scarce and in demand, and prices are not only firm, but tending to an advance. Cheese is in good demand for mild, late August and September makes. Live chickens in fair demand. Receipts of apples are increasing. There is a good demand for gates, ramboes and bellflowers which sell readily at our figures as at this time there are but few here of these varieties. There has been considerable increase in the stocks of potatoes and the market is weaker. In sweet potatoes the market is at this time overstocked and it is next to impossible to sell at any price. In such a state of affairs large barrels and choice stock, of course get the preference. The demand for cider is light. A good article, however, will sell at quotations. Beans are scarce and wanted. Dried fruits may be considered out of market, notwithstanding there are large lots held here, there being no sale for anything in the way of dried fruit. Choice butter still sells well, while lower grades are not wanted. Parties who put a few bad rolls into a package of good butter, with a view to getting them off, defeat their own purpose and risk the chance of spoiling the sale of the good butter, rather than helping the sale of the poor. Seeds are offering freely at easy prices.

APPLES—Choice, $1 25@1 75; cooking, $1 00@1 25; small and interior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 80@1 90; mixed $1 40@1 60.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 18@20c; choice solid, 16@18c; choice creamery, 23 @26c; medium grades, 16@17c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 12½@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 10c, jobbing; 9¼@9½c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $4 50@5 00 per bbl; crab apple $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 25@2 50; do per bbl, $6 00@8 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, per bbl, $10 00.

DRIED PEAS—$1 30@1 40 per bush.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 17@18c ₱ doz.; pickled, 13@14c.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 16@18c; strained, 12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 -cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic, 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 00 per bush.

ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per bbl.

POTATOES—On track, for Early Rose and Peerless, 60@65c; from store, 65@70. choice peach blows, 70@75c. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 25@2 75; Baltimore, $1 50@1 75; Southern, $1 25.

POULTRY—Young chickens, 25@30c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 40; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade remains moderately active, with fair prospects of an improvement. Prices remain very steady, and change but slightly. Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 95@98c; medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pa. 48c; high mixed, 46@47c; ear, prime yellow, 50@52c; mixed, 47@50c.

Oats—Prime white 26@27c; mixed 24@25c.

Barley—Spring, 75c@$1; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—53@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 50@5 75; Minnesota extra, $5 75@6 00; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@7 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3 75; buckwheat, $2 75 per cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 50@12 00; seconds do., $12 00 @13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 20.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 25.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market remains quiet in all articles. Sugar is steady, while coffee is tending downward. The demand for provisions continues to fall off, and prices are still weak, with a declining tendency.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @21 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19½c	Good molasses	42@
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black " "	28c
Good Rio	@17¾c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A	9¾@ c
Java	25¾@27½c	Off. A	8¾@ 8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. white C.	8¾@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's	20 @21½c	Ref Yellows.	7¾@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½@21 c	Molasses do.	6 @ 7¼
Java in papr's	28 @30 c	Out loaf	10¾@ 10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29½c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¾c
Young Hyson	30@75c	Granulated	@10¾c
Gunpowder	85c@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Choice	45@ c
Japan	25@ 75	Prime	40@ c
Oolong	28@ 80	Good	35@ c
Souchong	25@ 75	Fair	30@ c
Rice.		Soaps.	
Choice Carolina	7½@	Blue India, ₱ box	$3 80
Prime	7 @	Iran soap, ₱ box	3 90
Rangoon	6½c	N. S. Star, ₱ box	6 60
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 60
Gloss	6¼@8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ box	5 25
Cornstarch	7½@8½c	Extra olive do	8 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	5¾c
Cloves	40@ c	Galiffornia, ₱ box	4 00
Allspice	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs	3¾@4 c
Cassia	28@32 c	Do assted pap's	6¼c
Nutmegs	@ 80c	Do assted ¼ p'ks	6 c
Pepper	15@16 c	Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple in'd	48@	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Prime	45c	Stearine	10¾@ c
Choice sugar syrup	48@	Mould	12½@ c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, s. c, to 23 lbs	18	Do. short cut	45
av. large	10	Pcs. in bbl	10 50
Do 14 to 18 lbs do	11	Lard, p. i. in tcces	7
Do extra 10 to 14 lb	11¼	" ½bbls	7½
Shoulders, s. c.	6½	" ¼c'ks	8
Breakfast bcn.	9	Refined for summer	
Dried beef in sets	10	use in tierces	7½
do in ½ bbl kits	11½	do bbl tubs	8¼
do r & nkits	15	do bkts	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 75	Do. in 2-lb tea pots	9½
Bacon shoulders	6	" 5-lb coffee do	9¼
B. short sides	6	" in 3-lb pails	10
B. short sides, do.	7¼	" 5 lb "	9½
B. clear sides, do	7½	" 10 lb "	9½
Mess pork	9 25	Ham sausage	9

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 54@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1 10@1 20; corn do, $1 20@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 75; half do, $4 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@13c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $30; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $7 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $2 10; large George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $5 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 90@2 15; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; new Valenties, 7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 8c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $7 75. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 49@52c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c; carbon, standard white, 9c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 16@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
October 16, 1878.

Dullness still characterizes the oil market, with but little prospects of an improvement.

CRUDE.

United, 81@81¼c; shipment, $1 01¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¾c; New York, 9⅝c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 8½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 08; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, October 16.—Market opens at 80½c bid strictly.

OIL CITY, October 16.—Market quiet at 80c bid strictly.

PARKERS, October 16.—Market closed at 80¾c bid. The Parker *Daily* of to-day says: "Gradually but steadily downward seems to be the course of the market, in spite of the still heavy shipments and the increasing daily average that seems month after month to be gathering strength. For two or three days past one of those slow but determined declines has set in that appears to indicate that the drooping process has the character of at least temporary permanence (if we may use such a term) about it. Perhaps one reason that prices are going in this direction is the fact that there is absolutely no outside speculation afloat at the present time, as the feeling of uncertainty as to the immediate future is so great that nobody seems to care about carrying any amount of oil. What speculation is going on is mainly of a local nature, and is made only for the purpose of taking short turns on the market, with the hope that some slight fluctuation may take place in the buyer or seller's favor, a circumstance that somehow don't occur very often, while, indeed, of late, fluctuations don't often occur at all.

"We believe that under present circumstances—that is to say, considering the decreasing stocks and the declining production—everything points to higher prices at this moment. But it is no use, on account of this fact, to say that we expect these higher prices, as a certain contemporary does. It may be very pleasant (as we have said on scores of occasions) to read in a newspaper that all these splendid prices are coming immediately, but it is very ruinous to find after a while that they don't come, but rather go in the other direction.

"Singular as it may appear, though, people will cling to a palpably lying prophesy that pleases them rather than they will listen to a truth, they wish to avoid, of the same time that they recognize its soundness. But as it is, and even after men have been ruined by giving ear to the syren's voice, we still find them sneaking about the spot where she sings, and anxious to listen to no other."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—OCTOBER 16.—Cotton quiet at 10¾@10¾c; futures weak. Flour dull; receipts of 19,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 10@3 50; common to good $3 50@3 85; good to choice $3 90@4 50; white wheat extra $4 65@5 25; extra Ohio $3 55@5 00; St. Louis $3 75@6 00; Minnesota patent process $5 90@8 25. Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 256,000 bushels; No. 3 spring 78@80c; ungraded red winter 93c@$1 00; No. 2 amber 97@99c; ungraded white 95@$1 03; No. 3 do. 95c; No. 2 do. 97@98c; No. 1 do., sales 65,000 bushels at $1 00@1 02. Rye heavy; No 2 western 54c. Barley more active; six rowed state 99c@$1 02. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 44,000 bushels; ungraded 44@47c; No. 3, 44c; No. 2, 45¾@46c. Oats heavy; receipts 57,000 bushels; rejected 25@25¼c; No. 3, 26@26¼c; No. 3 white, 27¼@27¾c; No. 2, 27@27¾c; No. 2 white 29¼c; No. 1 29¾@30c; No. 1 white 34c; mixed western 25¼@31c; white western 27¼@34c. Hay dull and unchanged; shipping 40@45c. Hops firm; yearlings 5@8c; eastern and western 10@12c; New York State 8@15c. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses—in moderate demand; New Orleans 26@55c. Rice firm. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 80@80¾c; crude 5c; refined 9¾c. Tallow dull, Rosin firm and unchanged. Turpentine firm at 29c. Pork quiet; mess $8 50@8 60. Beef quiet but firm. Cutmeats quiet; western long clear middles 5¾@5¾c; short cut 6c. Lard inactive; prime steam $6 55@6 57½. Butter dull; western 6@24c. Cheese quiet; western 6@9¼c. Whisky—$1 12. Leather firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool quiet but steady; domestic fleeces 30@43c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@28c; Texas 12@26. Manufactured copper dull and unchanged; Ingot Lake $15 75@16 00. Pig iron heavy; Scotch $22 75@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Copper—Russia sheeting $16 50@16 75. Nails—Cut $2 20; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago—OCTOBER 16.—Flour quiet and weak for winter. Wheat dull, weak and lower, nominal; No. 2 red winter 84c cash; 85¼c November; spring wheat active but weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 77c cash; 78¾c November; 79¾c December; No. 3 63¼@65¼c; rejected 46@48c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; 18¾c cash; 18¾c bid November; 19¾@19¼c December. Corn dull but prices a shade lower; 33¾c cash; 34c bid November; 33¾c bid December; rejected 32¼@32½c. Rye dull and prices a shade lower at 41½c. Barley heavy; 95c cash; 98c December. Pork dull and prices a shade lower; $7 50@7 52½ cash November; $7 60 December. Lard inactive and lower; $6 12½@6 15 cash November; $6 15@6 17½ December. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged, Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 223,000 bushels; corn, 157,000 bushels; oats, 64,000 bushels; rye, 13,000 bushels; barley, 117,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 59,000 bushels; corn, 305,000 bushels; oats, 89,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 43,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active and higher; 79c November; 80¾c December. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 34¾@34¼c November; 33¾c bid December. Oats in demand fair and prices higher; 18¾c November; 19¾c December. Pork firmer and advanced 2½c. Lard easier $6 12½ bid November; $6 15 bid December.

Cincinnati—OCTOBER 16.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates at 9¾c. Flour dull, weak and lower; family $4 00@5 25. Wheat heavy; red 80@85c; white 83@85c; receipts 6,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000 bushels. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 37@40c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 21@25c. Rye steady at 50c. Barley, demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall $1 08@1 10. Pork held at $8 25. Lard quiet; current make $6 20@6 25. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Bacon steady at $4 75, $4 87½, $5 75, 5 87½@6 00. Whisky dull at $1 08. Butter dull and drooping. Linseed oil steady at 55@56.

Philadelphia—OCTOBER 16.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red 97c asked; amber 99c@1 00; white $1 02@1 03; No. 2 Chicago 95c asked. Corn weak; yellow 48@48½c; mixed 47c bid. Oats dull; white western 26@29c; western mixed 25@26c. Rye dull; western 55c asked. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county extra 18@20c; Western Reserve 14@16c. Eggs heavy; western 19@20c. Cheese weak; western fall cream 8¼@9¼c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky—western $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 4,400 barrels; wheat, 72,000 bushels; corn, 34,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 7,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1878.

CATTLE.

Since our last report the receipts have been light, market only moderately active, and prices for the inferior grades, of which the offerings mostly consisted, somewhat lower. No prime heavy cattle, such as are purchased for the Eastern markets were on sale, and if they had been it is extremely doubtful if favorable prices would have been obtained, as few